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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,705 — PARIS, MONDAY, MAY 5, 1975 — Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp 12-6 (55-43). Tomorrow variable 13-6 (55-43). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 12-5 (55-41). Tomorrow variable. ROME: Variable. Temp. 20-5 (68-41). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 6-3 (43-37). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	$1.25
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.60 Flor.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.00 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.30 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	30 Ptas.
Greece	16 Drs.	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 5	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	35 Rials	Turkey	T.C5
Italy	300 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.75
Israel	I.£ 2.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D



Associated Press.

FREEDOM—Refugees from Phnom Penh cross into Thailand from Cambodia on bridge linking the two countries.



NYT.

585 Safe, 250 Still in Phnom Penh

Cambodia Evacuees Reach Thailand

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, May 4 (AP).—A truck convoy carrying 585 foreigners who were trapped in Cambodia when it fell to the Khmer Rouge crossed into Thailand Saturday. They reported that 250 more foreign nationals were still waiting to be evacuated from Phnom Penh.

Eight newsmen in the group said they had agreed to withhold until later details and photographs of their experiences —lest publication now endanger the 250 left behind.

It was unclear exactly what dangers faced the 250 or whether they were to be regarded as hostages.

The evacuees were predominantly French but a score of other nationalities among them included some American civilians and seven staff members of the Soviet Embassy in Phnom Penh.

Those left behind reportedly were still in the French Embassy compound in Phnom Penh, where foreigners took refuge after the capital fell on April 17. The French consul, four American newsmen, about 100 Pakistanis and nationals of some other countries were among them.

The arrivals said that those who remained were in generally good condition and probably would start soon on the same arduous 3 1/2-day truck journey over more than 200 miles of war-damaged roads.

"We have agreed to impose on ourselves a news embargo and we will not write anything about what happened in Phnom Penh or about our trip until the last person in the French compound has left and reached Thailand," Sydney Schanberg of The New York Times said in a statement on behalf of the eight American, French, German, British and Swedish newsmen who crossed the border. "Any newsman who violates the agreement puts the lives of those people in danger and must accept the consequences."

Indications were that the evacuees had undergone tense and emotional experience with at least some physical hardship. French officials had originally reported that many were suffering from dysentery and that the embassy had run short of food and water.

"We are grateful to the Cambodian people that not a single one was harmed or in bad health," said André Tschiffeli, a Swiss member of the Red Cross team that had waited nearly four days at the border.

The four American newsmen still in Cambodia were identified by officials as Denis Cameron, Lee Rudakewych, Al Rockoff and Richard Boyle. Mr. Cameron and Mr. Rudakewych had been trying to evacuate a large number of Cambodian orphans.

Warns Soldiers to Surrender

Saigon Says 19 Ex-Leaders, Including Minh, Are Released

From Wire Dispatches

BANGKOK, May 4.—The Viet Cong radio said today that Duong Van (Big) Minh, who surrendered Saigon to the Communists two days after assuming the South Vietnamese presidency, and 18 other former top government officials are being released from custody.

Radio Saigon, now also known as Liberation Radio, said that the decision to let Gen. Minh and the others return to their families was made after a meeting of the officials with the Military Management Committee that is now running the capital.

The 11-man committee is headed by Col. Gen. Tran Van Tra of the North Vietnamese Army, who is the top Communist commander in South Vietnam. The broadcast did not say where or how the officials were detained.

Although the broadcast took a conciliatory tone in the announcement, monitored in Bangkok, it also ordered former members of the South Vietnamese military to turn themselves in or face punishment.

Photographer Killed

In Paris, meanwhile, it was announced that Michel Laurent, whose photographs of Bangladesh soldiers executing turncoats after the 1971 India-Pakistan war won the Pulitzer Prize, was killed April 28 while covering one of the last battles in South Vietnam.

Mr. Laurent, 29, a Frenchman, was killed during action between South Vietnamese militiamen and Communist troops, the Gamma Photo Agency said.

Another French reporter covering the battle, Christian Hoche of Le Figaro, was reported to have been wounded and treated in a North Vietnamese field hospital. He returned to his hotel in Saigon today, a French official said.

Mr. Laurent joined Gamma in September, 1973, after working for the Associated Press.

Huyen Released

Radio Saigon said that the 18 former government officials being released with Gen. Minh included Vice-President Nguyen Van Huyen and Premier Vu Van Mau.

Gen. Minh was sworn in as president April 28 and, fewer than 48 hours later, unconditionally surrendered Saigon to the Communists, giving them victory after a 35-year war against Japan, France, the United States and South Vietnam.

Nguyen Van Thieu, who resigned as president April 21, is in Taiwan. He was succeeded by Tran Van Huong, who stepped aside for Gen. Minh.

Radio Saigon said yesterday that a large number of officers and men of "the general headquarters of the Saigon puppet army" already have registered with the new government and the rest were ordered to do so by tomorrow afternoon.

The radio said that those who did not do so will be "severely punished," a Vietnamese Communist euphemism for executed.

They were ordered to report to a school in a town just north of Saigon, a possible indication that it was being turned into a reindoctrination center.

Radio Hanoi, meanwhile, broadcast the text of a diplomatic note that it said had been sent to Thailand supporting the Viet Cong demand that ships and planes brought to that country by fleeing refugees be sent back.

Refugees brought a total of 129 military aircraft into Thailand during the last days of the war, all of them supplied as U.S. military aid. The United States contends that the aircraft cannot be returned to South Vietnam.

The note said it hoped that Thailand would honor the request "for the sake of the common peace in the region." It added that "the Thai government's correct attitude on this question will constitute an important contribution" to peace and to future relations between the two countries.

Radio Saigon, which is believed to be broadcasting from Hanoi, said that two generals, a colonel and seven civilians compose the Military Management Committee with Gen. Tra, 57, a member of the central committee of North Vietnam's Communist party.

The radio referred to Gen. Tra as a "colonel general," an apparent promotion. He had last been listed by U.S. intelligence sources as a lieutenant general who was the senior military commander in the South, reporting directly to Hanoi.

Radio Saigon also announced that the first newspaper in Saigon since all publications were suspended after the surrender Wednesday would be on the street within hours. The newspaper is named "Saigon Giai Phong"—Saigon Liberation.

North Vietnam opened its border to the South Vietnamese yesterday and launched a reconstruction program to provide jobs to the southern people, broadcasts from the new government said. A huge social, economic and political reorganization seemed to be still under way in the South.

Ever since Saigon's capitulation,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press.

SURRENDER—According to Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency, this picture shows President Duong Van (Big) Minh (head bowed) being led away by captors last Wednesday.

Speaking to Israel for Arabs

Peace Initiative by Hussein Awaited

By Richard Reston

WASHINGTON, May 4.—King Hussein of Jordan, speaking for Egypt and Syria as well, is prepared to state publicly that key Arab nations are ready to end the formal state of belligerency with Israel if Israel agrees to withdraw from all occupied Arab lands.

In return for such an Israeli withdrawal, King Hussein is prepared to say that Arab nations directly involved in the dispute will extend diplomatic recognition to Israel and move toward a final peace treaty in the Middle East.

King Hussein is in the United States on a private visit but he conferred with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on four occasions last week.

• Guerrilla bomb, two rockets rock Jerusalem, Page 3.

He will set forth the latest Arab position in what aides describe as a major foreign-policy address Tuesday. The Los Angeles Times has obtained a copy of the speech, prepared for delivery at The Citadel, a military college in Charleston, S.C.

The speech is conciliatory in tone and appears to shift the Arab position toward a more flexible stance on a final Mideast peace settlement. It was understood that 18 Arab ambassadors met quietly in Washington last week to discuss the substance of what King Hussein will say Tuesday.

The timing of the speech is significant because it occurs at the end of a policy reassessment following the collapse of Mr. Kissinger's "shuttle diplomacy" in the Middle East in March. Also, the White House announced on Friday that Mr. Ford will meet with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Salzburg early next month.

"With enlightened new leadership in Egypt and Syria we have reassessed our policy, King Hussein's speech says. "Realistic and constructive new attitudes and measures have been adopted.

"As a result . . . we in Jordan, as well as in Egypt and Syria, are ready, even eager, to make peace.

Final Peace

"We accept the conditions for peace that have been laid down —recognition of Israel, nonbelligerency, Israel's right to exist within recognized borders and our willingness to make and support a final peace.

"All of these we accept on condition that Israel withdraw from all Arab territory and recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinians in their homeland. It is as simple as that."

The speech says that the Middle East is at a new crossroads. It warns that to miss another opportunity to bring peace to the area could be catastrophic.

While King Hussein's speech blames Israel for the failure of Mr. Kissinger's negotiating efforts in March, it nevertheless appears hopeful about future diplomatic efforts. The King is expected to say:

"Although the area is now in yet another state of crisis, I am convinced the prospect of peace in the Middle East still exists and in some respects may be closer than it has ever been before. Significant changes have taken place which give new hope."

The King's speech suggests that the greatest new hope for peace results from a historic change in the Arab position.

It notes that, after the 1967

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Emphasizes U.S. Strength

Ford Commissions A-Carrier, Assures Allies

By George C. Wilson

NORFOLK, Va., May 4 (WP).—President Ford said yesterday that the United States will keep its commitments to its friends around the world. He spoke at commissioning ceremonies for the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz.

"We are strong: we will continue to be strong; we will keep our commitments," the President said in the ceremonies at the Norfolk Naval Station.

He mentioned Vietnam once in his speech, a sharp contrast to former President Richard Nixon's remarks on the same pier two years ago.

"Without the fine aircraft carriers which served as the nucleus of our forces operating off South Vietnam," Mr. Ford said in the reference to Indochina, and the "heroic performance" of servicemen involved in the evacuation effort, "we could not have rescued all of the remaining American citizens and thousands of endangered Vietnamese from Saigon within 20 hours."

'Auspicious Moment'

Mr. Ford said that the attack carrier "joins the fleet at an auspicious moment when our determination to strengthen our ties with allies across both great oceans, and to work for peace and stability around the world, requires clear demonstration."

"To all, this great ship is visible evidence of our commitment to friends and allies and our capability to maintain those commitments," he said.

When Mr. Nixon stood on the same pier May 19, 1973 to deliver an Armed Forces Day speech, he said, "It would be a crime against the memory of those who made the ultimate sacrifice for peace in Indochina, a serious blow to this country's ability to lead constructively elsewhere in the world for us to stand by and permit the peace settlement that we reached in Paris to be systematically destroyed."

The USS Nimitz is named after the late Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, a World War II naval leader. It is the second nuclear-powered carrier in the fleet. Its predecessor, the USS Enterprise, was commissioned 14 years ago.

The Navy said yesterday that the USS Nimitz cost $634 million. The vessel's two nuclear reactors can drive the ship for 13 years without refueling, according to the Navy. Its top speed is "over 30 knots."

The 95,000-ton ship can carry 100 planes and 6,286 persons—many of whom are needed to operate and repair its elaborate electronics systems.

The Soviet Union so far has not built such giant attack carriers, settling instead for carriers about half the size of the USS Enterprise and the USS Nimitz. The Soviet carriers are used for helicopters and planes that can take off on their own from the deck rather than be catapulted into the air as are planes on the U.S. carriers.

Practice Is Under Scrutiny

U.S. Firms Spend Huge Sums Overseas on Payoffs, Bribes

By Michael C. Jensen

(The first of two articles.)

NEW YORK (NYT).—American companies doing business abroad are spending hundreds of millions of dollars each year for agents' fees, commissions and payoffs to foreign officials.

The payments range from $5 bribes for customs agents and other minor officials to multimillion-dollar rake-offs on defense contracts. Sometimes even heads of state are involved.

The practice of funneling cash into the hands of government officials or their representatives is long-standing and is defended by many businessmen as the only way they can compete effectively abroad. Indeed, some such payments are officially sanctioned by the U.S. government.

Nevertheless, the practice is coming under increased scrutiny in the United States, spurred by disclosures that the United Brands Co., based in New York, paid more than $2 million in bribes to officials in Honduras and Europe.

The Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations has begun a full inquiry into the United Brands case.

It is also looking into expenditures by the Northrup Corp., which paid out more than $30 million in agents' fees and commissions, much of it for overseas sales, from 1971 to 1973.

The Gulf Oil Company's disbursement of more than $4 million overseas, most of it reportedly to a single unidentified country, is also being investigated. Bob Dorsey, the company chairman, reportedly told the Securities and Exchange Commission that foreign politicians had forced them to pay large amounts of cash in order to stay in business.

Until now, most of the government attention to corporate bribery has come from the SEC, which is responsible for insuring adequate disclosure of corporate activities to shareholders. The current investigations are an outgrowth of the Watergate prosecutions of illegal campaign contributions.

The Internal Revenue Service, which is concerned with the proper handling of foreign transactions for tax purposes, also is looking into some of the foreign situations.

It is apparently not a violation of U.S. law for an American corporation to bribe foreign officials. Such action may be illegal in the host country but bribery laws are seldom enforced in many parts of the world.

Few American businessmen will discuss their companies' payoff practices openly, although some agreed to interviews with reporters with the understanding that they not be identified.

Some of the most blatant cases of bribery have become public.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

Bonn Coalition Ends Its Slide With Gains in 2 State Votes

By Murray Seeger

DUESSELDORF, May 4.—Following improved economic news, voters in West Germany's largest state of North Rhine-Westphalia returned the ruling coalition of the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats in today's state elections.

The vote halted a yearlong slide in popular support for the ruling coalition.

The regional vote was considered important because the state is a microcosm of the country, with one-quarter of West Germany's voters and because the national elections are just 18 months away.

At the same time, voters in the Saar, the country's second smallest state, gave the coalition substantial gains so that the legislature in Saarbruecken will be divided evenly by the coalition and the Christian Democratic Union. The CDU and its conservative predecessors had held power in that border region since it was returned to Germany from France in 1956.

The big winner in both states was the Free Democratic party, the small liberal group that has held the balance of political power in postwar Germany. At first a partner of the CDU, the FDP linked up with the SPD in 1969.

In North Rhine-Westphalia, which includes the industrial Rhine and Ruhr valleys, the FDP raised its vote tally by 1.2 percentage point to 6.7 per cent over a comparable vote in 1970.

The Social Democrats lost just under 1 percentage point in getting 45.2 percent of the vote. The CDU gained only about a half percentage point to total 46.9. About 80 per cent of an eligible 12 million citizens voted. In a series of local elections that started more than a year ago, the SPD had been losing much larger proportions of the vote and has had to lean more heavily on the FDP to hold power in different regions.

The FDP gained a full 3 percentage points in the Saar to enable it to enter the legislature there and for the first time in its history to be represented in each of the country's 10 state governments. Five years ago the FDP won 4.4 per cent of the vote, less than the 5 per cent needed to get legislative seats.

The marginal parties, neo-Nazis on the right and Communists on the left, lost substantially in both states.

For the national government, the vote appeared to show that many voters support its contention that its economic policies

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



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IN A HANGAR AT HUE—Abandoned South Vietnamese helicopters are parked following the take-over by North Vietnamese. This picture was one of several by Daniel De Luce of the Associated Press, who stayed in Vietnam.

News Analysis

Protestant Victory in Ulster Seen as Doom of Compromise

By Bernard D. Nossiter

BELFAST, May 4 (WP).—Britain's most popular television news show headlined five stories Friday night. Not one dealt with the election results pouring in from Ulster.

The British have had enough of the blood-stained province. They no longer want to know or hear about the place and its endless sectarian quarrels. If a referendum were held on the eastern side of the Irish Sea, there is little doubt that there would be an overwhelming vote *to cut Ulster loose.*

To nobody's surprise, Ulster politicians who speak for rigid Protestant power won a crushing victory. With 54 per cent of the vote, they will fill 46 of the 78 seats in a constitutional convention that has been billed as the province's "last chance" for a peaceful solution.

This result is an almost certain guarantee that no peace can be achieved. Only the leaders of *the private armies in each camp,* the Ulster Defense Association for the Protestants and the Irish Republican Army of Roman Catholics, are entitled to cheer. Their prestige, power and income depend on a continuing state of tension.

In the last six violent years, which have claimed more than 1,200 lives, two inescapable conclusions have emerged. The half-million Catholics will make Ulster *ungovernable if there is any attempt* to reimpose a Protestant monopoly of power. In the same way, Ulster's million Protestants cannot be forced by IRA guns and bombs into a union with the largely Catholic republic to the South.

Most Catholics have absorbed these doctrines and their chosen instrument, the Social Democratic and Labor party, proclaims them openly. But most Protestants still believe they have every right to restore the old regime here, retaining exclusive power over police, housing, jobs, social services and the rest.

A few officials here contend that this is too dismal a judgment. The coalition of hard-liners is unstable, the argument goes, and will fracture over the fierce rivalries of its leaders, William Craig, the Rev. Ian Paisley and Harry West. A few of the least unreasonable delegates, it is said, might break off to join the SDLP and others and shape a regime that shares power.

Another version holds that the SDLP will recognize harsh reality and accept the token forms of power-sharing that the coalition will offer.

The stance of Prime Minister Harold Wilson, whose government supports, directs and polices the province, is crucial. Up to now, he has insisted that no local government that excludes Catholics will be accepted. But Mr. Wilson has reversed his ground before. He could, it is suggested, dump his Northern Ireland minister, Merlyn Rees, and replace him with another politician less wedded to power-sharing. London could then endorse the token form of shared rule produced by the convention's hardliners.

But success for such a course would depend on Catholic complaisance. Nothing in Ulster's recent history suggests that this is possible.

Several of Mr. Wilson's key advisers would like to use a deadlocked convention as an excuse to separate the province from the United Kingdom and let Ulster settle its own fate. But a powerful deterrent to this course is the growing nationalism in Scotland and Wales. To give up Ulster could strengthen these forces *enormously.*

So Ulster remains, a drain on British money, lives and patience. Ulster's Protestants call themselves "loyalists" to suggest that they are devoted subjects of the Queen. Now the Times of London has begun to put "loyalist" in quotation marks.

For a time at least, London will continue to administer Ulster directly. This will give the IRA an incentive to renew its terror campaigns of bombs and bullets.

Likely Outcome

It is conceivable that such a campaign could exhaust London's will to persist and the IRA would get what it thinks it wants—the departure of Britain. The terrorists say that the Protestants will then sit down to discuss a union with the Dublin regime. This is as dreamlike as the Protestant belief that the old order can be re-established.

A far likelier outcome of a British withdrawal would be the creation of a mean and militarized Protestant ministate. Catholics would emigrate by the thousands and probably wrench off some border areas as they left. Guerrilla raids across the new border would force Dublin to create a matching garrison state.

This is the "malignant model" foreseen by Conor Cruise O'Brien, two "scruffily militarist and xenophobic" countries where the "principal cultural activities would be funerals, triumphal parades, commemorations, national days of mourning and ceremonies of rededication to the memory of those who died for Ireland/Ulster."

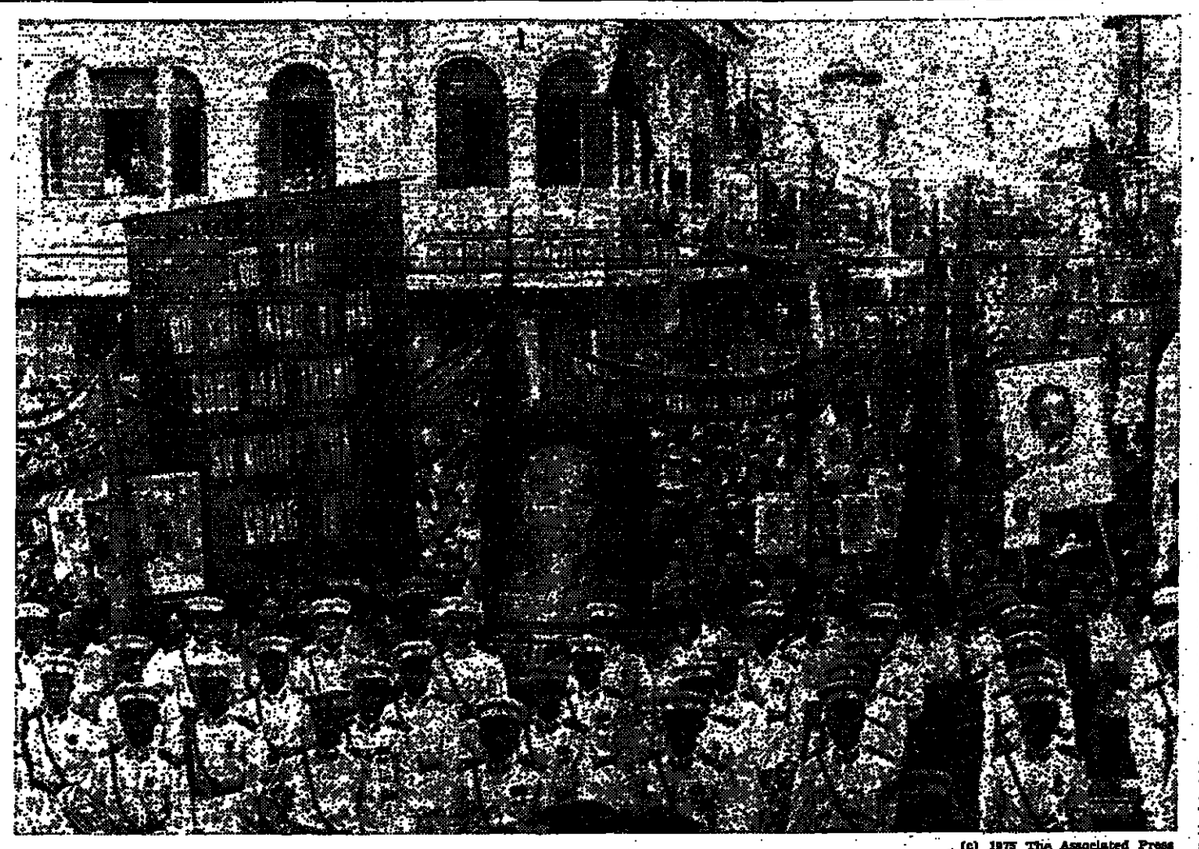
Ulster and Ireland have not yet reached such a dismal pass. But the election triumph of the unyielding Protestants brings this grim state of affairs a step nearer.

The final results of Thursday's vote for delegates to the constitutional convention are:

United Ulster Unionist Council, the anti-power sharing coalition—47.

Parties favoring power sharing: SDLP—17; Alliance—8; Unionist party of Northern Ireland—5.

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CELEBRATION IN HANOI—North Vietnamese mark the end of the war by marching with Ho Chi Minh portraits.

Refugee Operation Gains Speed; Thousands Arriving in U.S.

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Flight after flight of South Vietnamese refugees arrived in the United States during the weekend and thousands of other refugees sailed in crowded ships toward new homes.

The first planeload of refugees to land in the Deep South arrived at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., today. Thousands of refugees were on the way to hastily assembled tent cities at Camp Pendleton, Calif., and Fort Chaffee, Ark.

The number of those who fled from South Vietnam jumped to about 123,000 yesterday when a Danish freighter radioed that it had picked up 3,000 men, women and children from a sinking Vietnamese freighter. The Danish freighter reached Hong Kong today.

About 30,000 refugees were aboard South Vietnamese Navy vessels in the South China Sea and about 40,000 were aboard U.S. vessels going to the Subic Bay Naval Station in the Philippines or to Guam. About 10,000 of these were helped ashore at Subic Bay yesterday from Navy ships, including the helicopter carrier Hancock. In addition, about 40,000 are at staging areas on Guam and Wake Island, or at Camp Pendleton and Fort Chaffee.

10,000 Released

About 10,000—wives, children and in-laws of Americans or those with American sponsors—have been released to go to new homes across the United States.

President Ford intends to authorize the admission of 30,000 additional South Vietnamese refugees into the United States, bringing to 123,000 the number who will be allowed to settle in this country, the State Department announced.

Former U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam Graham Martin, ending five days at sea after evacuating his embassy in Saigon, arrived in Manila today and went into seclusion at the U.S. Embassy.

Mr. Martin arrived in the Philippines with a large group of refugees, including former Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky and several Vietnamese generals. Mr. Ky and the generals were sent almost immediately to Guam to avoid any diplomatic repercussions with the Philippine government, which has expressed displeasure over the U.S. evacuation operations.

Mr. Ky said the United States was not to blame for the fall of South Vietnam.

"Concerning America, and the American people, in the last 10 years, you did a lot for us, too much in my opinion," Mr. Ky said shortly after arriving at Agana, Guam.

"But unfortunately we were not brave enough to overthrow Mr. [Nguyen Van] Thieu," he said, referring to the former president of South Vietnam.

During the weekend, more than 10,000 of an estimated 70,000 refugees picked up in the last-minute air-sea evacuation in South Vietnam arrived in the Philippines. U.S. authorities sent all of them by plane almost immediately to Guam, in an apparent effort to placate the Philippine government.

It appeared that the bulk of the refugees would be taken to Guam by ship. Most of the fleet carrying the refugees was diverted to Guam, though a few ships were allowed to enter Philippine ports for supplies and fuel.

A Vietnamese merchant ship, the 487-foot Vietnam Thuong, limped into Subic Bay and was allowed to dock temporarily for repairs and to discharge 12 injured passengers. The vessel carried about 750 refugees.

On Guam, a group of South Vietnamese airmen pleaded at a refugee camp to be allowed to return to their homeland.

Wrong Flight

Forty-five South Vietnamese Air Force technicians, on Guam with about 27,350 other refugees, said they thought they were boarding a flight to another base in Vietnam but wound up instead at Utaphao Air Base in Thailand.

They said they asked to be taken from Thailand to the Cambodian border but their request was denied and they were sedated and loaded aboard a flight to Guam.

Army Col. John O'Donohue said the matter would be channeled to the State Department.

In a speech in Illinois, Sen. George McGovern D-S.D., said that "90 per cent of the Vietnamese refugees would be better off going back to their own land" and contended that the United States should make it possible for them to do so.

However, Sen. McGovern said, any such return should be voluntary and the United States should keep any refugees who would be endangered by returning.

'A Handful'

"I have never thought that more than a handful of government leaders were in any real danger of reprisals," Sen. McGovern said in a lecture today at Eastern Illinois University in Charleston.

In Lincoln, Neb., the assistant Senate Democratic leader, Robert Byrd of West Virginia, urged the Ford administration to call on other countries to "take the load" of South Vietnamese refugees "off the backs of American taxpayers."

In a speech at a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner here yesterday, Sen. Byrd noted that "our own welfare-case loads are mushrooming and our own people are out of jobs."

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., announced yesterday that they were drafting legislation aimed at providing funds to move and resettle more than 130,000 Vietnamese refugees in the United States.

In a telephone interview from his home in New York, Sen. Javits said the bill would be ready tomorrow. Last Thursday, the House overwhelmingly defeated a bill that would have provided $327 million in refugee assistance funds.

Bonn Regime Scores Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

have turned the tide against a recession. Just before the voting, the government announced that unemployment had dropped in April from 4.9 to 4.7 per cent of the work force.

Politicians gathered to read results here at the state capitol building also attributed part of the coalition's success to the tough attitude the government showed when it refused to bargain with terrorists who had seized the West Germany Embassy in Stockholm. All leading government officials have recently received increased security protection against possible terrorist attacks. The capitol building here was heavily guarded for an election night reception.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SPD chairman Willy Brandt claimed that the Saar vote means the CDU must lose its one-vote majority in the upper house of the federal parliament, which is chosen by the state legislatures.

© Los Angeles Times.

Saigon Says 19 Ex-Leaders, Including Minh, Are Released

(Continued from Page 1)

a series of broadcasts from inside South Vietnam have indicated a reorganization of the country. Western newsmen *still in Saigon* have not been able to file dispatches and the broadcasts have become the sole source of news from the capital.

A Radio Saigon broadcast said that "revolutionary people's committees" were being formed throughout the South to guard and protect government property.

French Reports Favorable

PARIS, May 4 (UPI).—The French Foreign Ministry said today that its embassy in Saigon has been sending favorable reports concerning the general situation in South Vietnam.

"We have been receiving very positive reports as to the general atmosphere in Saigon," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"All foreigners are being well treated and there have been no incidents, as far as we know," the spokesman said. "The situation is very calm."

"Soldiers are cleaning the streets, sidewalks and walls. There is a general cleanup program in process in Saigon," he said.

The spokesman said the embassy had reported that the 38 foreign journalists were free to operate throughout the city.

"As far as we know, journalists are in good health and are not being harassed," he said.

585 Cambodian Evacuees Arrive in Thailand

(Continued from Page 1)

originally requested permission to fly out the foreigners but the Khmer Rouge refused, charging that the embassy had been used to harbor "war criminals."

France said yesterday that it will send a Boeing 747 jet to Thailand to airlift the refugees to France.

[In an article published in the Sunday Times in London, Mr. Swain said: "The Cambodia that the victorious Khmer Rouge have just inherited after five years of conflict is a wilderness of destruction."

[He said the main reason the journey from Phnom Penh to the Thai border took so long was "because Cambodia today is a land of destroyed bridges and abandoned roads. Some roads are so bad that at times we traveled at under 5 miles an hour. Heavy thunderstorms and blistering sun added to the general discomfort of the 600 foreigners who were crammed like sardines into a fleet of army lorries."

[Mr. Swain said the Khmer Rouge gave the travelers food and cigarettes and "periodically stopped the convoy to allow us to forage for coconuts which we split open and ate hungrily."]

Evacuation of Capital

PARIS, May 4 (Reuters).—A French official who has arrived in Thailand from Phnom Penh confirmed today reports that the Khmer Rouge evacuated the 2 million inhabitants of the Cambodian capital not long after the city fell to them on April 17.

The official, describing what he called "an astonishing spectacle" to the French radio station, Europe No. One, said:

"All the population, without exception, was evacuated, even women who had just given birth and invalids who were pushed along in mobile beds by members of their family."

French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said at the time that the evacuation was ordered because the Khmer Rouge had feared bombardment (IHT, April 19-20).

The French official, who declined to be named but said he worked at the French Embassy in Phnom Penh, was one of the refugees who crossed into Thailand yesterday. He spoke to the radio station by phone.

"All the houses were empty and looted, their doors bullet-ridden and smashed in by axes. The Khmer Rouge patroled the capital, which had been emptied of its 2 million inhabitants in 24 hours," the official said.

He added that it was a mystery why the refugees who came to Thailand yesterday had to leave Cambodia by truck.

"I only know that the Khmer Rouge forbid any aircraft to land at Phnom Penh airport. A single exception was made for a Chinese aircraft bringing important officials from Peking," he said.

The official said the Khmer Rouge appeared uninterested in their relations with foreign countries, "except perhaps as far as Vietnam and China are concerned.

"They are now going to cut themselves off and go back 50 years," he added.



Associated Press.

REMOVING THE BARRIER—Thai soldiers push back barbed wire on bridge between Thailand and Cambodia before arrival of refugees. Khmer Rouge are in background.

Statue of Pope John Damaged by Vandals

SOTTO IL MONTE, Italy, May 4 (AP).—Vandals last week attacked a statue of the late Pope John XXIII here in his native village.

The hands and part of the trunk of the statue, which is made of plaster of Paris, were broken off. Police said the vandals hurled plastic bags filled with stones at the statue Thursday night.

Dutch, Belgians Delay Jet Choice

BRUSSELS, May 4 (AP).—Belgium and the Netherlands yesterday put off for at least two weeks the choice between a French and a U.S. fighter plane and agreed that there is still hope they will join Norway and Denmark in picking a common aircraft.

General Dynamics' YF-16 is the favorite to get the initial European order of 350 planes from the four NATO countries) a contract worth more than $2 billion. The four defense ministers have called it the cheapest and best plane offered. There is still strong sentiment in Belgium for the French Mirage F-1-M-53. Norway has said it will take the YF-16 if the others do. Denmark has made no decision.

Premier Leo Tindemans of the Netherlands is scheduled to go to Paris Friday to discuss the issue with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Key Transport Center

Reds Using Danang Air Base With Intact U.S. Equipment

By Daniel De Luce

DANANG, May 4 (AP).—The Danang air base, constructed by U.S. forces at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars in the mid-1960s for the biggest bombing campaign in the history of air warfare, is now a new key transport center for the Viet Cong's Revolutionary Government.

The base and the city were abandoned by South Vietnamese troops last month and occupied by the Communists.

An Ilyushin-18 airliner with 80 passengers flew here from Hanoi last week in one hour and 20 minutes. It landed on a broad concrete runway that is one of the longest in the world. The runway's surface looked to be in first-class condition.

A half-dozen American-made military helicopters were visible in a maze of revetments near the passenger lounge. Far across the field the khaki tails of perhaps half a dozen fighter-bombers from the United States could be seen.

In front of an intact hangar stood a large, mobile crane. Nearby was a tanker truck. Both were American-made. In the glass-walled control tower, the equipment which Americans installed and the South Vietnamese Air Force left behind now serves the Viet Cong operators. The tower looks completely undamaged.

Other American Gear

There are no cut, dangling power lines or broken poles. Here and there are such American-made items as two-wheeled, manually operated fire-extinguisher units, munitions trailers, and four-wheel-drive motor vehicles.

The passenger lounge is near the former administration building of Squadron 213 of the South Vietnamese Air Force.

The squadron's insignia is a colorful bird of prey with forked lightning in its talons. This insignia still decorates the outside wall of the building. No graffiti mar it.

In the lounge, furnished mostly with American-made upholstered chairs and couches, passengers are served tall glasses of Coca-Cola by Viet Cong hostess Nguyen Duy Trinh, formerly a teacher of Vietnam literature in a Danang school. She is slender and graceful with waist-length dark hair. She wears the traditional Ao Dai. Hers has a floral design in white and rose.

There is a large picture of Ho Chi Minh over the door of the lounge and on one wall hangs a long red cloth with a quotation from North Vietnam's late leader: "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom."

Doan Tuong, 20, a former underground journalist now employed here by the Viet Cong Bureau of Foreign Affairs, greets the arriving foreign press parties in the lounge. He says that so far there have been visits by Soviet, Chinese, Czechoslovak, Japanese and East German newsmen. Last week's arrival of Associated Press representatives marks the first visit by Americans since Danang fell to the Communists on March 30.

North Vietnam's President

Doan Tuong said that North Vietnamese President Nguyen Huu Tho arrived here last week for an official visit to Danang and Hué. He was in Quang Ngai Tuesday. Municipal celebrations of the take-over of these cities marked his tour. Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong's foreign minister, has also arrived here by plane.

In May, 1970, the role of the air base here was chiefly logistical for U.S. forces, which in 1966 had used it as a springboard for bombing raids against the Hanoi area. In 1970, the South Vietnamese Air Force was stepping up its bombing operations from here.

There were then large fleets of military transport planes, helicopter troop carriers and bristling gunships, artillery spotter planes, and both high and low-flying reconnaissance aircraft. Occasionally, guerrilla mortar squads moved in close at night and damaged some planes on the ground. Usually, however, the war seemed quite remote from Danang air base in 1970, when I last saw it.

It seems even more so now.

Of 80 passengers on the Ilyushin flight from Hanoi, some wore uniforms of the Viet Cong military forces. They included young women. Also aboard was a group of six Chinese in civilian clothes who were described as experts on shipping operations.

They were to inspect Danang harbor in preparation for the arrival of a Chinese freighter carrying goods and other supplies for Danang's population of over 1 million.

Flights Contrasted

The flight, in daylight over about 500 miles of the Vietnamese coastline, was a dramatic contrast to the way the International Control Commission plane used to creep into Hanoi once a week at night, carrying a handful of foreigners.

Although I stared through the windows, I could not see any bomb craters in the coastal rice fields of North Vietnam, an area once blasted by tens of thousands of bombs.

Quang Tri, the South Vietnamese province bordering the former Demilitarized Zone, is still a carpet of craters. In Quang Tri City, which was nearly wiped out in the war, there is a considerable amount of new construction under way.

From the air, Danang is a bustling city, but its harbor waits for shipping to resume its former importance.

Hussein Ready to Offer Israel Terms It Seeks for Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

Mideast war, the Arab community was in no mood for anything but retribution. "We refused to recognize the existence of Israel, much less negotiate with her," King Hussein's speech says.

But, it says, within the last five years the new-found economic power of Arab nations has raised the community to a prominent place in the world. This has brought with it, according to the King's speech, greater strength, confidence, responsibility and maturity.

"The old political order is being replaced by a new economic order of world importance," the speech says. "Peace is essential if the opportunity to share this prosperity is to be realized.

"You [the United States] must help Israel realize that she will only have true security when *her neighbors are willing to live* in peace with her," King Hussein is expected to say.

"That is what the Arab states are offering her now. An offer, despite her protestations of peace, which Israel refuses to accept. It is a dangerous and disturbing situation."

The speech does not go into the details of the next round of diplomatic maneuvering. But the King's message appears to be that Israel can have the final Mideast peace treaty and the guaranteed political recognition it desires if there is a complete withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands.

Whether that condition is an insurmountable obstacle remains to be seen. Israel has said it would never give back the Old City of Jerusalem and has expressed great reluctance to return all of the Golan Heights area on the Syrian front.

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Disaster Is Feared

WASHINGTON, May 4 (WP).—King Hussein said in an interview broadcast today that unless there is new progress soon toward peace in the Middle East there could be a major disaster.

Declaring that "we are at a very critical moment now," the King said that "the chance for peace is with us still, but maybe for the very last time."

In answer to a question, the King said that if Israel would give up all the territory it gained in the 1967 war and recognize the rights of the Palestinians, the Arabs would recognize Israel diplomatically and meet directly with Israel's government leaders.

"We are deeply worried," the King said when asked to expand on his prediction of a major disaster if no progress is made soon. "We see that there is no progress, that Israel is building up their military stance to a point where only one explanation could be there, and that is that she has opted for a military option only.

"And if, after all the initiative from the Arab side and all efforts, nothing happens within a matter of months, a state of no peace and no war cannot exist. I believe an eruption will occur one way or another and the whole area, and maybe the world, will suffer as a result."

UN Unit Agrees On Environment Projects for '75

NAIROBI, May 4.—After some early sparring, the have and have-not nations have amicably wound up the third annual meeting of the United Nations Environmental Program with the approval of global and regional projects.

Informal meetings, which headed off confrontations on the floor at the formal sessions, produced consensus agreements on a number of issues:

- The Human Settlements Foundation was set in operation with an initial 1975 budget of $600,000, a move that pleased the developing nations, which want UNEP to improve conditions in slums and fight the effects of poverty.
- The delegates authorized a budget of $21.7 million for UNEP projects in 1975, $27.8 million in 1976 and $32.5 million in 1977.
- They approved such global and regional projects as fighting pollution in the Mediterranean, studying the process by which many semi-arid lands are becoming deserts and monitoring atmospheric pollution.

The speeches that preceded the adoption of the programs were sprinkled with references to the fact that global environmental matters cannot be separated from the economic problems of the underdeveloped nations.

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Despite Kissinger Failure

Sadat Reportedly Still Hopes U.S. Can Arrange Settlement

CAIRO, May 4 (NYT).—Egypt continues to look on the United States as the main power in arranging a Middle East peace settlement, despite setbacks to the United States by the failure of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's diplomacy here in March and the surrender of Saigon.

Informed diplomats here said that this was the meaning of the announcement that President Anwar Sadat and President Ford would meet in Salzburg on June 1 and 2.

Mr. Sadat, the diplomats said, has once more done the unexpected.

In the face of the U.S. "defeat" in Indochina, when many countries are reassessing the value of American commitments, the diplomats said that Mr. Sadat could have been expected to scale down his relations with the United States and to defer to those in the Arab world who have criticized him for his "American connection."

Instead, he is proceeding on an assumption that a reassessment by Washington of its Middle East policies will be favorable to the Arabs.

Egypt reportedly is still willing to consider a second-stage Sinai disengagement agreement with Israel but only if the Israelis accept the terms they rejected during Mr. Kissinger's last diplomatic quest—an Israeli withdrawal from the Mitla and Gidi Passes and the Abu Rudeis oilfield in exchange for reciprocal declarations that neither side will resort to force as long as a search for a settlement makes progress.

Egypt still holds that a formal termination of the state of war, which Israel had asked for immediately, must wait for a final settlement between the Arabs and Israel.

Mr. Sadat will press Mr. Ford for an unequivocal statement that Israel, in keeping with resolutions of the UN Security Council, must withdraw from Arab territories it occupied during the 1967 war, officials said.

He also will ask that the United States recognize the right of Palestinians to form their own state and that the representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization must be invited to the Geneva peace conference.

The initiative for the Salzburg meeting came from Mr. Ford, according to informed sources here. He is said to be ready to discuss relations between the United States and Egypt, including an increase in U.S. economic assistance to Egypt from the $250 million in the present fiscal year.

Bomb Blast, Rockets Jar Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, May 4 (UPI).—A time-bomb explosion ripped through a three-story apartment building today, police said—the second Arab guerrilla attack in the city in as many days.

Four persons were wounded, hospital officials said, including a 37-year-old man who received severe burns and an 18-month-old girl who had a cut hand. A 4-year-old boy living in the building was treated for shock, the officials said.

The time-bomb, rigged inside several paint cans, went off less than 24 hours after two Soviet-built Katyusha rockets exploded in the city, one of them a few hundred yards from the Knesset (parliament).

Arab guerrilla groups in Beirut claimed responsibility for both attacks. A guerrilla organization calling itself the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front said the time-bomb operation was aimed at a building housing "enemy intelligence officers."

Blaze Is Started

The national radio said the bomb contained about 22 pounds of explosives and incendiary material. The blast set fire to the lower part of the building. Residents of the upper floors jumped from windows to safety as firemen fought the blaze.

Yesterday, the two Katyusha rockets exploded in a field, causing light damage to buildings and no casualties, a police spokesman said.

The first of the two explosions occurred at 4:15 a.m. Police discovered a crater caused by the blast in an open area between the Hebrew University and the Israel Museum, adjacent to a residential quarter.

The location of the blast is several hundred yards from the Knesset and various government offices.

Several minutes later, a second whistling sound was heard, followed by another explosion in the area.

Palestinian Problem

PARIS, May 4 (UPI).—Israel is prepared to resolve the Palestinian problem in the Middle East, but not with the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon reaffirmed in an interview published today.

In the interview with the French weekly L'Express, Mr. Allon, who paid an official visit to France last week, said, "Israel is prepared to resolve the Palestinian problem but only by holding negotiations as they should be held. This excludes the Palestine Liberation Organization."

"Once and for all, I would like to clear up any misunderstandings concerning the PLO," he said. "One often compares the PLO with national liberation fronts of colonial countries. But there is a fundamental difference. These movements only want to throw off the yokes of their colonizers. They never speak of destroying a state."

"The PLO on the other hand . . . demands that the state of Israel be destroyed," Mr. Allon said.

"We recognize the need to help the Palestinian community find a solution to its own identity in a constructive manner," he said. "We believe that the Palestinians themselves must have their say in the matter—the Jordanian government, which is also Palestinian, as well as the Palestinians on the Western Bank of the River Jordan," Mr Allon said.

Orthodox Easter Is Celebrated in Soviet Churches

MOSCOW, May 4 (UPI).—Russian Christians celebrated the Orthodox Easter today.

Thousands of worshippers jammed the 14th-century monastery complex at Zagorsk, 40 miles northeast of Moscow, and the head of the Russian church, Patriarch Pimen, celebrated the 4-hour Resurrection Mass in Yelokhovsky Cathedral, Moscow.

In common with other Eastern churches, which follow the old Julian calendar, the Russian Orthodox marked Easter this year five weeks after Western churches.

Today was a working day to compensate for the May Day holiday but 10,000 worshippers turned out at Zagorsk for the midnight-to-dawn ceremonies. They included a good sprinkling of young people.

There were a few catcalls as richly vested priests walked in procession around Zagorsk's Uspenski Cathedral.



Associated Press.

MOTORCADE IN RABAT—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France and King Hassan II of Morocco wave to cheering crowds at the start of a three-day official visit by the French President. They drove on Sunday from Rabat to Fez.

Value Questioned, Drawbacks Aired

Debate Over the Aswan Dam Grows in Egypt

By Henry Tanner

ASWAN, Egypt, May 4 (NYT).—For many years Egyptians regarded the Aswan High Dam as a man-made miracle that was going to solve all their formidable problems by providing water to make the desert bloom, power to get hundreds of new factories started and electricity to light up the country's peasant houses.

That is no longer the view.

It is now recognized that if President Anwar Sadat's drive for foreign investments succeeds, the country will soon need far more power for industry than the dam can provide. In a few years Egypt will be power-starved and this is why the government is interested in American and European nuclear reactors and other major power projects.

Rural electrification and reclamation of new land—major goals when the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser built the dam—are lagging sadly, not because of lack of power and water from the dam but because Egypt, concentrating its resources on arms, has lacked the capital and technology for major projects.

Negative Effects

Most Egyptian experts now concede that some of the negative effects of the dam were either underestimated at the start or permitted to develop for lack of funds and technical means in such fields as irrigation and protection against coastal erosion in the Nile Delta. Experts also cite the slowness of the development of a fishing industry in the lake behind the dam.

Nevertheless, a private American expert, summing up, said: "Unless you take the position that because of the magnitude of the task nothing could be done to regulate the flow of the Nile and harness it, they were right to build the dam."

In Egypt, the public debate about the dam began only last winter.

Sayed Marei, president of the National Assembly, expressed concern over some of the side effects of the dam and ordered the creation of a parliamentary commission to investigate. The commission's report is not yet out.

Mr. Marei's action signaled that criticism of the dam was no longer taboo. The Cairo press quickly joined the debate.

Nasser Era Symbol

Anti-Nasser writers criticized the dam as a symbol of the Nasser era. They complained about the lack of open debate during the planning and construction periods and charged that politicians and government experts under Nasser had shut out all critical views at a time when technical and social ill effects could have been reduced.

A member of the assembly called the dam an "unmitigated disaster." A writer proposed drilling a big hole in the dam to cope with one of the complaints, that the dam keeps fertile silt from reaching farm fields.

The leftist weekly Rose el Youssef asked in a headline, "Should the High Dam Be Destroyed?" and then answered its question with an emphatic "No" and praised the dam's achievements.

Nasserites, of course, defend the dam and the Ministry of Irrigation repeated old statistics that everyone now knows are wrong—that the dam's power station with its 12 Soviet-built turbines has been working for several years at the limit of its capacity, producing 10 billion kilowatts of power a year.

Actually the power station is working at slightly more than half its installed capacity and produces 5 billion to 6 billion kilowatts of power a year, according to William Shenouda, the under secretary of state who is in charge of the dam here.

Mr. Shenouda said in an interview that only five or six of the 12 turbines were being used, although all are in working condition.

That the dam's power station is not being used to capacity is immediately evident to a visitor as he stands on the wide causeway atop the dam, looking south over Lake Nasser, which stretches out of sight like a sea. At the foot of the dam, a mass of foamy water shoots out from two gates.

Asked why only two gates are being used, officials say that the water jet that one sees is shooting out of irrigation spillways. It has not gone through any of the turbines and, therefore, does not generate energy. The water from the turbines comes out gently and invisibly at the bottom of the basin beneath the dam.

The amount of water that is let through the dam every day is set by the Ministry of Irrigation—not by the Ministry of Industry—and therein, experts say, lies a potential conflict of interest.

Prime Purpose

The irrigation officials want to regulate the flow to suit agriculture, opening the gates at planting time and in the summer and cutting back in winter, when the fields need less water. Their prime purpose is to hoard the water and keep it from running into the Mediterranean without doing any good to Egypt's thirsty soil.

Industry, once its needs increase beyond the present level, will want a constant high flow of water to produce as much power as possible.

The total flow now is 196 million cubic yards—the amount the Irrigation Ministry thinks it needs for agriculture, Mr. Shenouda said.

The flow through the turbines is 157 million cubic yards, the amount that can be put to use by existing factories and transmission lines, Mr. Shenouda said.

That leaves nearly 40 billion cubic yards going through the irrigation spillways without producing power. The conflict between industry and agriculture will come when industry's needs exceed those of agriculture.

Attacker at Embassy In Stockholm Is Dead

STUTTGART, May 4 (UPI).—Siegfried Hausner, a terrorist involved in the explosion of the West German Embassy in Stockholm last month, died today of injuries he received in the attack, the Federal Attorney's Office said.

Sweden deported Hausner to West Germany Tuesday.

Employees at UN Stage Work Halt

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 4 (AP).—About 3,000 of the 5,000 UN staff members took part in a meeting that amounted to the first general work stoppage at UN headquarters.

They attended a meeting Friday called by the staff union to protest a new pay scale that gives general service workers lower dependency allowances than professionals. Several services were closed during the five-hour meeting.

The employees who attended the meeting demanded that next fall's General Assembly consider equality of dependency allowances regardless of work category.

Sadat Making Tour

CAIRO, May 4 (Reuters).—President Sadat, in a series of intensive consultations before his meeting with Mr. Ford next month, is to visit Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan, Syria and Yugoslavia.

An announcement last night said that the President, who will begin his tour on May 12, will be accompanied by Vice-President Husny Mubarak and Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy.

The semi-official newspaper Al Ahram said that the tour might extend to some other Arab countries.

Episcopal Court in U.S. Holds Leading Bishop in Contempt

WASHINGTON, May 4 (IHT).—The presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church was judged in contempt Friday at the conclusion of the trial of a local priest before a church court.

He had been asked to testify at the trial of the Rev. William Wendt, who is charged with disobeying his bishop by allowing an irregularly ordained woman priest to lead a Holy Communion service.

The five-member court ruled that the Right Rev. John Allin had "disregarded our subpoena and our explicit expectation" that he appear as a witness.

The ecclesiastical court said Bishop Allin was in violation of canon law making it the duty of any church member to give evidence when summoned to a church trial.

Bishop Allin, in several messages, including one received Friday, said he had commitments elsewhere, but the court noted that it had previously ruled his reasons for being absent as "insufficient to excuse him."

The court's action was believed to be unprecedented in the history of the denomination, the American wing of the worldwide Anglican Church.

The citation carries no sanctions; it is merely an expression of the court, according to Edmund Campbell, legal adviser to the panel.

However, he said, it would lend weight to any charges brought against Bishop Allin, whose diocese is Connecticut.

Attorney Llewelyn Thomas, president of the court, said he issued the finding "with humility and with great and deep regret." The action was taken unanimously by the five members of the court, two lay attorneys and three clergymen.

The decision was made as Father Wendt took the stand to testify in his own behalf. The 55-year-old priest, who testified Friday, is accused of disobeying his bishop by allowing the Rev. Alison Cheek to celebrate communion at his church here. She is one of 11 women ordained to the priesthood in Philadelphia in July in a ceremony that many members of the 3-million-member church insist was invalid.

During Friday's session, William Stringfellow, attorney for Father Wendt, said he had intended to elicit from Bishop Allin what he called the fact that the House of Bishops' resolution in Chicago in August calling the ordinations invalid was an opinion not a decree.

Father Wendt said he regarded the advice of the Right Rev. William Creighton, bishop of Washington, not to allow the service as only a "request."

"We went ahead with the celebration," he said. "Conscience played a very large role at that stage of the game."

A decision on Father Wendt's case is not expected for about 10 days.

Coggan Endorsement

TORONTO, May 4 (UPI).—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Donald Coggan, spiritual leader of 65 million Anglicans around the world, has firmly endorsed entry of women to the priesthood.

The first women could be ordained as priests in Canada within a year at the most, he told a news conference Friday.

"I believe it is right that it should come," he said. "However, I have no authority to say what should be done in the church in Canada, the United States or anywhere else."

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And Unhorses Paul Revere

U.S. Historian Rewrites Nathan Hale's Line

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 4 (NYT).—Nathan Hale did not say what most people thought he said, Paul Revere never got to Concord. And George III was probably not crazy.

These assertions were among the highlights of a daylong conference at Yale University in which Yale history professors lectured to Connecticut high school teachers, suggesting what should be taught and should not be taught about the American Revolution.

Perhaps the most titillating of the day's revisionist trifles was that concerning Hale's last words. For according to G. B. Warden, an assistant professor of American colonial history, Hale simply did not say "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country," as he was being hanged as a Revolutionary spy in 1776.

Englishman's Diary

Prof. Warden pointed out that recent historical work has uncovered the diary of a Capt. Frederick Mackenzie, an English officer who was present when Hale was executed at what is now 63d Street and First Avenue in New York City.

In that diary, Mackenzie praised Hale for his bravery. "He behaved with great composure and resolution," the English officer wrote, adding that the schoolteacher's last words were: "It is the duty of every good officer to obey any orders given him by his commander-in-chief."

"That's not something you carve into marble," commented Prof. Warden. "That's a sentiment like those of John Mitchell and Jeb Magruder. Still, there's no disputing Hale was a brave and good man."

1848 Biography

As to the quotation he debunked, Prof. Warden said it first appeared in 1848 in a biography of Hale. Historians suspect that it may have been appropriated from "Cato," an 18th-century play by Joseph Addison in which one character says: "What a pity I can die but once to save our country."

In the course of his talk to about 200 high school teachers, Prof. Warden touched on at least one other point of poetic license. He said that the "One if by land and two if by sea" line in Longfellow's poem "Paul Revere's Ride," was definitely anti-historical. "In fact, the British came both ways," Prof. Warden said.

"What was the signal then? Three lanterns? One and a half lanterns?"

Captured at Lexington

The professor, whose topic was "What Not to Teach About the American Revolution," pointed out that it took about 25 years for historical discoveries to work their way into most textbooks. But some errors of fact linger longer. For example, he said, some books still hail Revere's ride as a total success, omitting any reference to his capture at Lexington and his inability to reach Concord, the main objective of the English assault.

Some of the texts, he said, continued to portray King George as a capricious and mad monarch, while current investigations indicate that he suffered some debilitating physiological condition but that he was not at all insane, Prof. Warden noted that George "was not such a bad guy."

In another workshop, Herbert Atherton, a Yale professor who specializes in 18th-century English history, supported this view, citing English historians who regard the American Revolution as the unavoidable result of a fragmented English political situation in the 18th century.

"Political power was rather ambiguously shared between the king and the House of Commons," he said. The King, he submits, has been unfairly maligned on both sides of the Atlantic and the Commons and the British ministry of that period have gotten off better than they should.

The lectures and the workshops were jointly sponsored by the Connecticut Council for the Social Studies, Yale's department of history and Yale's Committee on the Bicentennial.

Barzani Says Kurds End Revolt Forever

TEHRAN, May 4 (Reuters).—Mulla Mustafa Barzani, leader of the Iraqi Kurdish rebels, said in interviews published here yesterday that the Kurdish war for greater autonomy had ended and "will never be resumed."

Speaking to the newspaper Kayhan and to Rastakhiz, the organ of the new Iran Resurgence party, Gen. Barzani said the Kurds would have had no hope of success if they had continued their fight. The revolt collapsed soon after Iran and Iraq agreed in March to settle their border dispute and Iran withdrew support for the Kurds.

U.S. Firms Spend Huge Sums Overseas on Payoffs, Bribes

(Continued from Page 1)

however, and a few have spawned major scandals overseas.

In the United Brands case, for example, Eli Black, the chief executive of the company, committed suicide shortly before the company's overseas bribes became known publicly. The ensuing scandal also resulted in the overthrow of the chief of state of Honduras, Gen. Oswaldo Lopez Arellano.

While some commissions and agents' fees are nothing more than thinly disguised bribes, others are said to be legitimate payments to local representatives, designed to cut through red tape.

The Defense Department authorizes contractors to pay "reasonable" agents' fees as part of their "cost of sales" and to pass these costs along to the Pentagon when it acts as the middleman in arms contracts.

Advisory Memorandum

In an advisory memorandum issued to several defense contractor associations last summer, the Defense Security Assistance Agency said U.S. arms manufacturers selling major systems usually limited their standard agents' fees to 4 to 6 per cent of the selling price. It added, however, that on less expensive equipment the percentage sometimes exceeded 25 per cent.

Some Middle East agents have gotten rich on such fees. Persian Gulf sources say that Adnan Khashoggi, a Saudi Arabian businessman who has a string of industrial and financial ventures, including a bank in California, made his initial capital as the Saudi agent for Raytheon Hawk Missiles and Lockheed aircraft bought by Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Khashoggi's connection is said to be his friendship with Prince Sultan Abdel Aziz, the Saudi defense minister and his commissions were said to run to $10 million to $20 million.

Although the most dramatic instances of corruption are those involving millions of dollars, a more widespread type of bribery takes place at a lower level. It is variously called baksheesh, la mordiira or dash, depending on whether it is offered in the Middle East, Latin America or Africa.

A businessman in Africa said in an interview: "In countries like Nigeria and Zaire, you have to pay small bribes, called 'dash,' to get anything done. It's part of the price of visas, getting customs clearance on materials—even getting your suitcase in the instance of Nigeria."

5 Die in Jail-Break Bid

CALCUTTA, May 4 (Reuters).—Five alleged Maoist extremists were killed by prison guards after an escape attempt at a jail here today, officials said.

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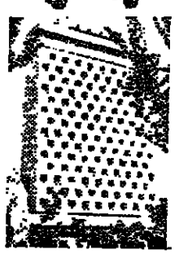
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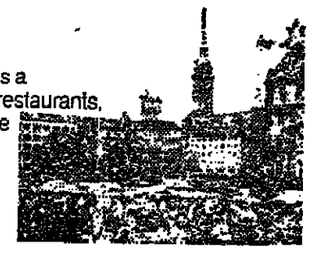
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United Press International.

STUNNER—Elliot Bank of Detroit holding a new weapon called Taser which shoots out tiny barbed hooks like harpoons that zap its victim with a 50,000-volt electric shock, stunning him for about three minutes. Its range is 18 feet, the length of the wire connecting the projectiles with the battery-powered, flashlight-like gun.

U.S. Scientists Optimistic on Food Sources

Cite Research Areas To Improve Supplies

WASHINGTON, May 4 (NYT).—A broad spectrum of U.S. scientists specializing in agriculture and nutrition have found reason for optimism on the world's capacity to meet its food needs in the decades required to bring rapid population growth under control.

That is the general view that emerges from articles of 32 members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The articles will be published in the May 9 issue of Science, the association's weekly magazine, which will be devoted to world food problems.

"The historical record lends support for the more optimistic view" that needs can be met for many years "without a dramatic increase in real costs," writes Fred Sanderson of the Brookings Institution in the magazine's lead article.

The food problems of the last three years became a crisis that never should have happened, Mr. Sanderson states.

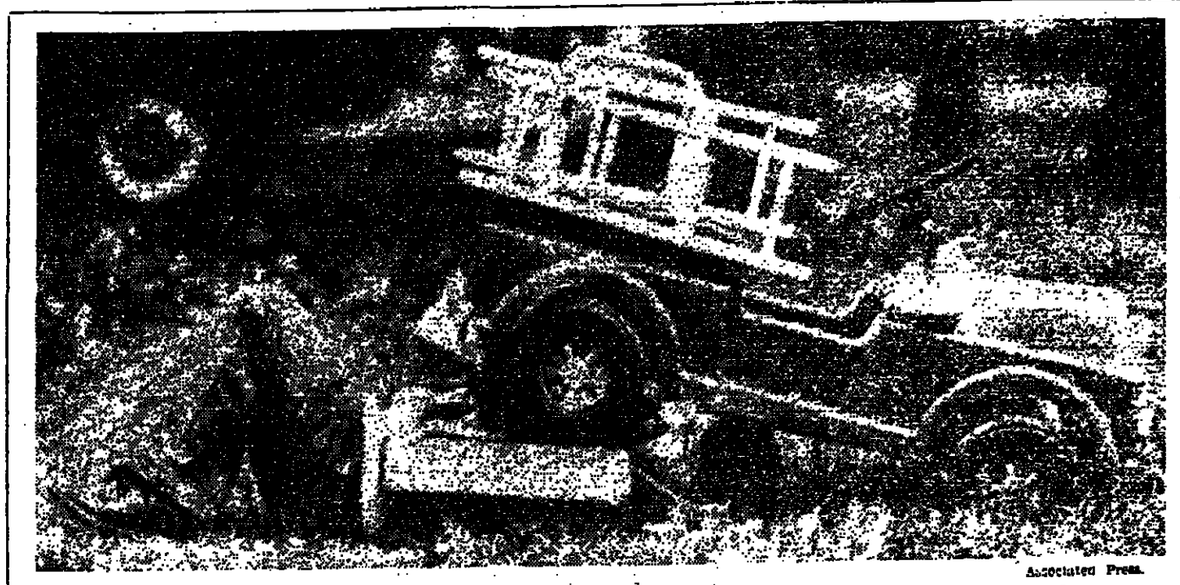
Mr. Sanderson blamed the failure of the United States and other major producers to maintain adequate stocks of grain to guard against crop shortfalls, such as occurred in the Soviet Union and elsewhere in 1972 and again last year, although such shortfalls had occurred previously.

Research Suggested

The scientists suggested a variety of areas in which investments in research could prove fruitful, including improvement of the nitrogen-fixation capacity through which some plants can draw part of their food from the air; improvement in plant use of the sun's energy for growth; development of new plants and improvement of forage and the fertility of livestock that feed upon it.

Even so simple a measure as the control of pests in large parts of the world could greatly increase available supplies, they noted.

Vast areas of new land could be put into production with adequate investment; storage of water and the use of new methods of irrigation could be expanded; the use of fertilizer could be increased, and transportation could be improved to help move food to needy areas, they said.



Associated Press.

SPRING TUNE-UP—Carl Endy, 5, of Hatfield, Pa., makes sure his toy firetruck is in working order.

Surgeon, Wife Left N.Y.C. Last Year

African Doctor Fills Kansas Town's Need

By Paul Delaney

SPEARVILLE, Kan., May 4 (NYT).—This is a typical prairie town, with its two huge grain elevators towering above the other buildings, none more than two stories tall.

Dr. Guilherme Mabunda is a bright, intense, chess-playing African surgeon, born in Lourenço Marques, the capital of Mozambique, and educated in the United States.

About a year ago, the slightly built surgeon moved to Spearville.

Spearville, like so many small communities across the country, was desperately in need of a physician. The town had been without a doctor since 1972, when its only physician died.

Part-Time Jobs

Dr. Mabunda, a resident of New York City for eight years, was trying to escape rising malpractice insurance rates, two part-time jobs, frustration over trying to get established in private practice and the steadily increasing cost of living in New York City.

With his move to this all-white town of 600, situated in America's rich wheat bowl, 17 miles northeast of Dodge City, Dr. Mabunda became a member of a small but growing number of doctors abandoning the hectic pace of city life to answer the call from small communities.

Dr. Mabunda, 43, did his undergraduate work at Oberlin College in Ohio and received his medical degree from the University of Indiana. He and his wife, Dora Lina, who also is from Mozambique, considered moving to small towns in Montana, Oregon, Iowa and Texas before deciding on Spearville.

"Life was beginning to get just too tough in New York; we had to get out," remarked Dr. Mabunda after treating a little girl who had fallen and hurt her chin.

"The problems were becoming overwhelming," he said. "Malpractice insurance and equipment costs were also high. It was impossible to get established and to get referrals unless you knew somebody and if you were allowed into a practice there was no guarantee you'd eventually be accepted as a partner."

Dr. Mabunda and Spearville found that they filled each other's needs and he became resident physician of the 16-bed hospital here.

Under an agreement with hospital trustees, Dr. Mabunda is guaranteed $52,000 a year, the right to develop a private practice, an office at the hospital for *private practice and the use of hospital* equipment and facilities.

The move so far, Dr. Mabunda said, has been beneficial to him and his wife, although there are major drawbacks.

In this picturesque community, the residents are friendly and life is much slower than in New York City.

They socialize more than when they lived in New York City, said Dr. Mabunda, who has been in this country since 1955. "It was impossible," he said, "to work two and three jobs and go out, too, in New York."

"But I miss the cultural things New York had to offer," he said. "Yes, we had to change our lifestyle somewhat. But we get out and meet a lot of people here, something we didn't do in New York, *where sometimes we didn't* even know our next-door neighbors.

"We have more space here and we like it. But in looking to move, many doctors' wives don't like small towns and you can't be happy if your wife is unhappy. We both made the decision together."

The Mabundas said they had not experienced any racial incidents.

"We have people over or we are invited out quite a lot," Mrs. Mabunda commented as she cleaned the house for a dinner party the next night.

'Good Insights'

"*I still love New York but coming* here has given us good insights on people and this part of America that we would not have gotten in New York," Mrs. Mabunda said.

The Mabundas often drive around the plains of Kansas on Wednesdays, when Dr. Mabunda is off, and nearly every weekend.

Dr. Mabunda has found practice in a small community much different from that in a big city. While he contends that it does not reflect the adequacy of medical care, there is a lack of certain equipment and services in Spearville.

"For example, there are long waits for laboratory work," he said. "Blood samples have to be taken to Topeka. Consultation services, such as urologist, anesthesiologist or radiologist, are not readily available here. It is difficult getting assistance for surgery and, therefore, difficult to schedule operations," he said.

Emergency Situation

"In an emergency room in New York, if a doctor runs into a situation not in his field, he can call for consultation. But if I run into something I can't handle here, the nearest hospital is in Dodge City."

The professional limitations affect Mrs. Mabunda, too. She is a physicist and was close to obtaining her doctorate degree. The only use she could make of her training here would be to teach high school but she does not like teaching.

Dr. Mabunda said he has tried to entice some of his physician friends in New York City to consider relocating to smaller towns, but, so far, none has done so.

Arab Oil Officials Hold 2-Day Talks

KUWAIT, May 4 (UPI).—Arab oil ministers concluded a two-day conference today without making any major decisions on strategy following the collapse of last month's producer-consumer dialogue in Paris.

The ministerial council of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries asked its general secretariat to "continue its study on the establishment of a monetary unit of account to form the basis of evaluating joint projects," a communiqué said.

Primaries Seen as Key

Wallace Backers Confident of 1976 Democratic Nomination

By Jules Witcover

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 4 (WP).—Here at presidential campaign headquarters they do not talk about whether Gov. George Wallace will have to be given a voice in the 1976 Democratic platform, the way Democrats elsewhere patronizingly do.

What they talk about openly and with a clear-eyed battle plan and the money to back it up, is nothing less than winning the nomination next year for the man who now leads all other Democrats in the Gallup poll.

On the two top floors of a downtown office building, "the Wallace campaign," the all-purpose vehicle for the Alabama governor's political aspirations, has taken on a more professional air. Carpeted floors and tidy desks with well-groomed secretaries give it more the look of a law office than a campaign command post.

"Good ol' boys" sporting Wallace buttons, toothpicks and beer bellies still move in and out, gladhanding each other and maintaining by their presence the distinctive atmosphere of county-courthouse politics that has always marked Wallace campaigns.

But now they are clearly the foot soldiers. There is nothing amateurish or ad hoc about the 1976 presidential bid of George Corley Wallace, scheduled to be formally announced in a Washington press conference next month, probably on June 5.

Delegate Strength

Charles Snider, a 43-year-old former pilot and contractor who is directing the 1976 Wallace campaign, said those who do not take Gov. Wallace seriously "just haven't looked at the fact that there are 2,400 delegates available in some sort of primary, and we're looking to 1,505 [needed to nominate]."

Mr. Snider said Gov. Wallace certainly can win four states that did not have primaries in 1972 but will have them in 1976—Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Georgia. In a majority of the 30 or more primary states in 1976, he observed, Gov. Wallace either won or ran second in 1972, a year in which he not only made a late commitment to the Democratic primary route but also lacked both money and a cohesive battle plan.

This time, Mr. Snider said, "I think you'll see Gov. Wallace enter almost all the primaries, whether he goes into the state or not. I think we've got more locked-in dependable delegate strength right now than any other candidate."

The Wallace effort in 1976, however, is going to include much more than just the candidate. The limitations on the governor's ability to campaign, imposed by the loss of use of his legs in an attempted assassination in 1972, are being offset by plans for a more comprehensive grass-roots organization than ever before and much heavier use of the media.

Meetings in 20 States

Eight months before the presidential election year begins, the Wallace people already have held organizational meetings in more than 20 states, including California and New York, and have qualified for federal matching money under the new campaign finance law by raising at least $5,000 in amounts of less than $250 in 37 states (the law requires that this be done only in 20).

But so confident is the Wallace organization that it can raise the full $10 million permitted to be spent before the convention, that the current plan is to pass up the federal money—up to $5 million—and make an issue of Gov. Wallace's independence.

While other candidates scratch to qualify for the matching funds, Gov. Wallace will be able to say that only he is not running at the taxpayers' expense.

He can consider such fiscal independence because he alone of the prospective candidates has a functioning money-supply mechanism. During the last 18 months, according to Mr. Snider, a mailing list of 600,000 dependable givers has been established. An average mailing can be counted on, he said, for up to $700,000.

But is Gov. Wallace, three years after the attempt on his life, up to conducting a presidential campaign?

Gov. Wallace himself expresses irritation that the question is even raised. In the middle of an interview, he suddenly stuck out his hand and said: "Shake it." Then he squeezed his caller's hand hard and long, the firm grip of a man who has regained his strength. "See how healthy I look?"

He added that not as much is needed from him now. "I'm known better," he said. "I don't have to go to as many places now. I don't have to go out all the time. I can run as good a campaign as I used to because I know how to pace myself now."

Not much money will be needed to develop issues. As in the past, Gov. Wallace's own acute political antenna will supply these: the squeeze on the middle-income worker; big government that wastes and does not work; permissiveness in the streets, on TV and in the movies; and "softness" in foreign policy.

For all the Wallace optimism about 1976, what if his spring drive should fall short and he should come into the convention with a significant bloc of delegates but not enough to be nominated? His aides, claiming no inside information, suggest that teaming up with another candidate, such as Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, would be possible. Mr. Snider said: "I don't think the door would be closed to anything that would be for the best interest of the American people."

Los Angeles Admits Defeat In Its Search for a City Song

LOS ANGELES, May 4 (NYT).—After a 10-year search, Los Angeles has abandoned its quest for a city song to rival "I Left My Heart in San Francisco."

The City Council has voted, 6 to 4, to table the four song nominations tentatively picked from 29 selections.

"It's a dead issue," a city official said after the council vote.

The song search was started in 1965 with much hoopla by former Mayor Sam Yorty. In the first three years of the search, a flood of song nominations eulogizing Los Angeles poured into the city's Bureau of Music. Then as publicity about the contest subsided, so did the interest. For six years, nominations continued to dribble in, but no one ruled that the search be halted.

In All Tempos

Songs were written to fox trots, tangos, marches and waltzes. One song was written in German. Others were set to a conga beat. There were songs about the smog, the freeways and the beat.

There was a profusion of songs with the words "Rome" and "roam," but few with the desired words "Los Angeles" in the opening lines. One of the difficulties appeared to be finding something to rhyme with Angeles.

Some songs went on at length about the blue skies, the ocean and the palm trees, but they mentioned Los Angeles only in the last stanzas.

"Musically, they didn't work," Kenneth Ross, a city official, said.

Some Lyrics

A woman from Dayton, Ohio, submitted a song whose chorus went, "Come by train, come by jet, come by dogsled, by boat or Corvette."

Another song began, "Los Angeles is its name, the freeways are its fame." Still another described "sandy beaches, free of leeches."

Last year, the search was revived after the city decided that a selection should be made. After reviewing the nominations, however, the official song committee recommended that nothing be done until a song came along "naturally." Mayor Thomas Bradley concurred.

Montoya to Probe U.S.-Interpol Ties

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UPI) — Sen. Joseph Montoya said yesterday that he will hold hearings Tuesday on Interpol's U.S. operations and possible links with the Central Intelligence Agency.

The New Mexico Democrat, who chairs a Senate appropriations subcommittee, said he would question Treasury Department officials on U.S. financing of the international police organization. The Treasury has contributed $118,000 a year to help finance Interpol.

Sen. Montoya said he was concerned about possible links with the CIA and whether Interpol is getting confidential data on U.S. citizens through the FBI.

Milan Sex Shop Raided

MILAN, May 4 (Reuters).—Police here have closed Italy's first sex shop and charged its owners and an assistant with selling obscene objects. The shop opened last month.

Euphrates Talks Are Suspended For Consultation

BEIRUT, May 4 (AP).—Saudi Arabia's mediation has failed to settle the Euphrates River water dispute between Syria and Iraq, diplomatic sources reported yesterday.

The official Saudi news agency said in a dispatch from Jiddah that a three-power commission—Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia—deferred a settlement of the dispute after the Iraqi and Syrian representatives decided to return home for consultation.

The commission yesterday reviewed the causes of disagreement between Syria and Iraq over the Euphrates waters and decided that the two representatives return to their governments to offer the views of the other side, the agency said.

Saudi Arabia initiated mediation after Iraq accused Syria last month of menacing the livelihood of 23 million Iraqui farmers by blocking Euphrates waters behind the new Tabqa Dam in northern Syria.

Scheel to Visit U.S.

BONN, May 4 (UPI).—President Walter Scheel will visit the United States June 16-19, the President's office said.

Turkey May Turn to Libyans If U.S. Arms Ban Is Continued

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

ANKARA, May 4.—Turkey will look elsewhere, possibly to Libya, for its defense needs if the U.S. Congress does not lift its embargo on arms sales to this nation, Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil said yesterday.

"Libya has given us a carte blanche" Mr. Caglayangil said in an interview here.

Any such move would further upset the balance of power in the eastern Mediterranean by strengthening Turkey's ties to one of the most outspoken enemies of Israel. Turkey's relations with Israel have been thus far friendly but played down. However, this largely Moslem country is currently seeking to improve its ties to its Arab neighbors.

Exchanged Envoys

Mr. Caglayangil did not elaborate but Foreign Ministry sources here said the Libyans, in recent contacts, had promised to "cover our needs." The two countries recently exchanged ambassadors for the first time.

In January they signed agreements that would bring Turkey 3 million tons of Libyan crude oil this year. The accords also called for the establishment of an investment bank that would inject Libyan oil revenues into joint projects. These are to include a 1,000-kilometer Turkish-built highway in Libya, new air and sea links across the Mediterranean and a tanker fleet.

Other projects include a small arms and ammunition industry and the providing of large numbers of workers for Libya's development.

The foreign minister denounced the U.S. arms embargo that went into effect Feb. 5 as "inconceivable and unacceptable." It was passed by Congress in an effort to force Turkey into a more conciliatory stance on the deadlocked Cyprus issue.

Turkey gets more than 90 per cent of its military equipment from the United States, but U.S. diplomats here agree with the Turks that the congressional move backfired and merely stiffened Turkish resistance. There have been threats to close U.S. defense installations here, starting with secret listening posts monitoring the Soviet Union which operate directly under U.S. military supervision and have no direct connection to NATO, which Turkey has no intention of leaving.

Effects Cited

Mr. Caglayangil said that, "if the embargo is not lifted, Turkey will feel itself free to react accordingly. This will inevitably have its effects on the common defense installations in Turkey."

He said the fall of South Vietnam had increased Turkey's sense of insecurity about being overly dependent on the United States in its military ties.

"The situation in Vietnam brings questions to mind about the future," he said.

"I wouldn't say I've lost my confidence in the U.S. but I can't say *I've maintained it either.*"

At the same time, he expressed confidence that Congress would lift the embargo.

© *Los Angeles Times.*

Samuel Gonard, Ex-President of Red Cross, Dies

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, May 4 (Reuters).—Samuel Gonard, 78, a former president of the International Committee of the Red Cross, died yesterday at his home at Corseaux-sur-Vevey, near here, his family said.

As a senior staff officer in the Swiss Army during World War II, with the rank of corps commander, Mr. Gonard was one of the main planners of Switzerland's defense strategy.

He joined the ICRC on retiring from the army in 1961 and three years later was appointed president of the all-Swiss committee. He held this post until 1969 and went on official missions to the Middle East, the Far East, the Soviet Union and Japan.

Perrin Johnston

TORONTO, May 4 (UPI).—The world's second longest-living heart transplant patient, Perrin Johnston, 61, died in a Toronto hospital Friday after surviving for 6 1/2 years with another person's heart.

Mr. Johnston, who received the transplant a month after Mrs. Betty Anick of Milwaukee, Wis.—the current longest-surviving transplant patient—died of lung complications, his doctors said.

Fighting Halted In Angola; 500 Believed Killed

LUANDA, Angola, May 4 (UPI).—Combined military patrols of Portuguese troops and black liberation movement soldiers restored calm to Luanda yesterday after five days of fighting among political factions that left hundreds of dead and wounded in the city's suburbs and African slum areas.

No official death toll was released but sources in the city morgue said that as a result of the fighting at least 500 bodies were brought to the mortuary. Officials at hospitals estimated that more than 700 persons were wounded.

Two liberation movements were mainly involved in the fighting, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which has Marxist policies, and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, which is Western-oriented.

As a result of the fighting, the second major flare-up in five weeks, two foreign airlines said today that they would no longer use the Angolan capital as a stopover on their routes.

They were South African Airways and British Airtours, a subsidiary of British Airways.

B-1 Timed at 763 mph

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., May 4 (AP).—The Air Force's new B-1 bomber was flown at 763 miles an hour last week on its eighth test flight, its fastest speed to date.

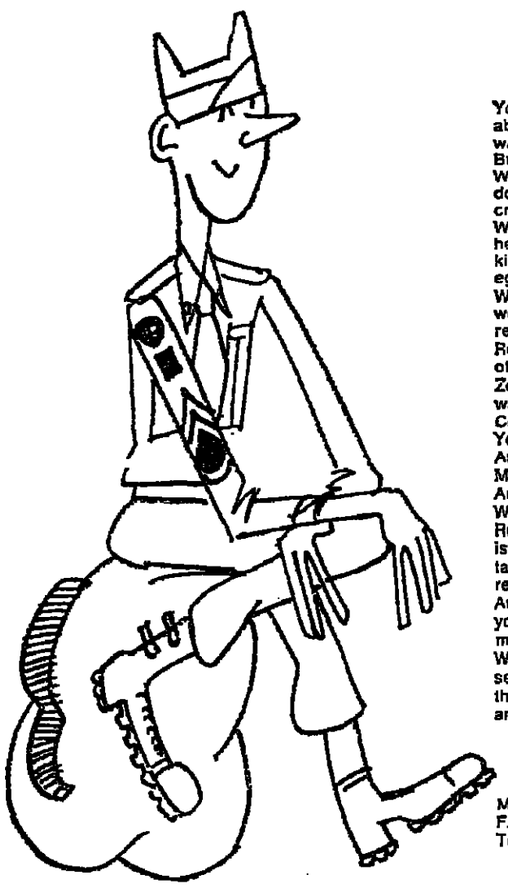
DEATH NOTICE

Mrs Louis A. FISHOFF, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley FISHOFF and their son, Mr. and Mrs. KAUFMANN and their children, Mr. Emmanuel ABRAMS and his children, the families IDZIAK, SOKAL, DUSZYNSKI, WOLNIAKOVSKI, regret to inform you of the death of

Mr. Louis A. FISHOFF,

Veteran World Wars I and II, Military medal, Bronze star, on May 1st, 1975, at Drôme. The burial will take place on Tuesday, May 6, 1975, at 3:30 p.m., at the cemetery of Neuilly sous-eau, Rue Vimy, Nghtorre, in the crypt of the American Legion.

Do you remember Châteauroux?



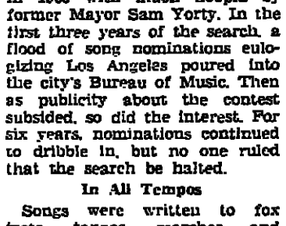
You may not have heard much about us since the N.A.T.O. base was converted to civil use in 1964. But we're still in the same spot. Working away steadily like people do in the French provinces, without crowing about it.
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Associated Press.

SNOOZING ON—This sleepy basset hound in Central Valley, N.Y., can't be disturbed by nosy kitten.

Canada Opts For Renewal Of U.S. Pact

Nationalists Opposed Air-Defense Accord

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, May 4 (NYT).—The government will renew for five years a joint air-defense agreement with the United States, despite arguments by nationalists that the 17-year-old pact infringes upon Canada's sovereignty.

The decision by the Cabinet Thursday to extend the North American Air Defense Agreement (NORAD) for five years, instead of the two-year period fixed in the last renewal on May 10, 1973, was taken as a firm rebuff to those who advocated cancellation of the arrangement. However, a parliamentary committee rejected a recommendation by Minister of National Defense James Richardson that the pact be extended indefinitely.

In a related action, the government has initiated a program that will place under Canadian control certain electronic defense functions using Canadian air space that had been operated from bases in the United States.

Formal signing of the pact is expected to take place in Washington this week.

As in previous versions of the 1958 agreement, the arrangement may be terminated by either country on a year's notice.

Under NORAD, Canada and the United States jointly operate air-defense facilities in both countries and in Greenland, and have aircraft assigned to intercept any attack from the north. The installations include the chain of DEW (distant early warning) line radar lookouts in the Canadian Arctic.

A report to the House of Commons by the Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defense came out strongly in favor of the Canadian commitment to the partnership.

"In reaching this conclusion," the report said, "your committee was impressed by the argument that a Canadian decision to withdraw from NORAD would be interpreted at home and abroad, not as an isolated development, but as evidence of a possible major change in the orientation of Canadian foreign policy."

The report said that the committee, on which all political parties are represented, was "unanimous in favoring continuation of close Canadian cooperation with the United States in the field of surveillance of North American air space and air defense."

Nuclear Power Building Site Damaged by Blasts in Alsace

STRASBOURG, May 4 (AP).—Two bombs exploded yesterday near a nuclear reactor at a power station under construction in Fessenheim, causing a fire but no casualties, the police reported.

The bombs exploded in a building close to the reactor, which does not yet contain fissionable material, sources said.

A man phoned a local paper 70 minutes before the first bomb went off to give warning and to claim responsibility. He said he belonged to the "Meinhof-Puig Antich group," authorities reported.

Although there was no immediate identification of the group by police, Ulrike Meinhof is a West German terrorist now awaiting trial, and Salvador Puig Antich is a Spanish anarchist executed by the Spanish government.

Fessenheim is about 45 miles south of here on the Rhine River, which forms the border between France and West Germany. In recent months, communities on both sides of the river have protested plans to build industrial plants and power stations in the area.

The police declined to speculate on whether the blasts involved political motives or were connected to the wave of opposition against the industrialization of the region.

The caller, the police reported, said three bombs would go off in the toilets of an administrative building 900 feet from the reactor.

But the bombs went off two minutes apart in another building much closer to the reactors, the sources said. The function of the building was not revealed but the sources said the bombs were concealed in a pile of equipment used in the construction of the station.

The sources said the fire caused considerable damage to the equipment but was put out within half an hour.

In the debate now going on in France over the government's ambitious nuclear power program, officials have insisted the stations were not vulnerable to terrorist strikes. This is a point repeatedly raised by ecologists and others concerned about the safety of the 45 reactors the government intends to build during the next decade.

2 Reactors Planned

The Fessenheim station includes two reactors of 890 megawatts each. Officials of the state electric power authority said one generator unit is due to enter service later this year and the second in 1976.

An official of the electric power authority said in a television interview that no nuclear fuel was stored at the power station and that the empty reactor was not damaged.

He said the weekend coupled with the May Day holiday had reduced the number of technicians on the site, thus making it easier for terrorists to gain access.

"But there is no comparison to be made between the safety measures now in effect and those that will be operative when the reactors are functioning," he said. "The protective fences will be totally different and the method of guarding the site entirely foolproof."

Soviet Dissidents Revive Journal

MOSCOW, May 4 (AP).—A new edition of the Chronicle of Current Events, the underground journal of Soviet dissidents, has reappeared here after a five-month hiatus.

The 63-page typescript issue, which was given to Western newsmen last week, devoted considerable space to the recent trials of Anatoly Marchenko, Baptist leader Georgi Vins and Leningrad writer Vladimir Maramzin.

It also discussed government action against other political and religious dissidents and against nationalists that has occurred since the journal last came out in December. The new edition of the chronicle, whose editors are anonymous, is the 35th.

Brezhnev's Schedule Endangered

Talks on European Security Still Deadlocked on Key Issues

By Flora Lewis

GENEVA, May 4 (NYT).—Senior diplomats from Western, Eastern and neutral nations attending the European Security Conference here say that there is no sign of a breakthrough on several key issues, some of which appear trivial or procedural but are considered politically significant by East and West.

Timing itself is a political issue. Communist sources said that Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev had sent a calendar of significant events leading up to next February's 25th congress of the Soviet party. A ranking Communist official said he expected Mr. Brezhnev to retire afterward.

A 35-nation East-West summit conference at Helsinki was to be held first; then a trip to the United States and the signing of a new U.S.-Soviet agreement on strategic weapons; then a meeting of European Communist parties and, finally, the Soviet party meeting and a new Soviet Constitution.

President Ford is to attend a meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at the end of this month, a meeting originally planned to provide a show of Western solidarity before the Helsinki meeting. But several delegates here said that, unless there was an unforeseen breakthrough at the Geneva conference in three or four weeks, it was hard to see how the Helsinki session could be held before September.

There has been a stalemate in negotiations since the fall of 1972 on a declaration that would substitute for a peace treaty with Germany, stand as a milestone of détente and, essentially, endorse the post-World War II boundaries of Europe.

Few delegates interviewed seemed to think, however, that the dramatic events in the rest of the world in the last two months have had a direct impact.

The Communist victories in Indochina, the failure of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Middle East undertaking, the rise of Communist influence in Portugal, the failure of the Paris energy conference, the expulsion of Alexander Shelepin from the Moscow Politburo and the reassertion of Mr. Brezhnev's power—all those developments have seeped through the heavy atmosphere insulating the conference.

There has been a closing of ranks between the United States and Western Europe to offset any Communist belief that the West is buckling from U.S. setbacks.

Concessions Seen

Important neutrals, enthusiastic a few months ago about a Helsinki summit meeting, said that the Russians must make concessions if they want it soon, because the West does not particularly need it. One argued that the United States must stand firm now, to show Moscow that it cannot be pushed around.

Westerners and neutrals are convinced that Mr. Brezhnev wants the Helsinki meeting, and quickly, and they are puzzled by what they consider Soviet stonewalling.

It is generally agreed that it will take a month after the Geneva negotiations have concluded to prepare that meeting.

Social Sciences Cooperation

NEW YORK, May 4 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union have reached an agreement for cooperation in the social sciences and the humanities.

Although the two countries have already entered into similar collaboration in other areas, the social sciences have been considered ideologically sensitive ground where cooperation would be difficult. This agreement is being hailed by social scientists here as a significant breakthrough resulting from détente.

"This is a very, very symbolic step," said Allen Kassof, executive director of the International Research and Exchanges Board, which arranges exchanges of scholars between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The agreement is between the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council here and the Soviet Academy of Sciences. It includes the fields of economics, history, the humanities, international relations, law, psychology, sociology and anthropology. Scholars in these disciplines will work together on research projects and exchange data and documents.

World's Biggest Mosque

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, May 4 (AP).—Saudi Arabia has put $12 million at Pakistan's disposal to build the world's biggest mosque here, Religious Affairs Minister Kasuar Niazi said today.

Coffee, Pork Seen as Bad Combination

LONDON, May 4 (Reuters).—The ingestion of coffee combined with pork products or cheese could produce a cancer-forming agent in the stomach, according to two British scientists.

In a report in the science journal Nature, the London University scientists say that in tests chlorogenic acid, a major constituent of coffee, interacts with preservatives put into pork, cheese and corned beef to produce nitrosamines, one of the most powerful cancer-causing agents known.

Further studies have begun. But one of the scientists, Dr. Brian Challis, said: "It would be wise to limit the amount of coffee that you drink at the moment. If you avoided drinking coffee with bacon or cheese, this might be even more sensible."

Turkish Floods Kill 7

ANKARA, May 4 (Reuters).—Seven persons died in floods in southern and western Turkey yesterday, following a week of heavy rains, the state-owned radio said.

2 Lost in Himalayas On French Expedition

KATMANDU, Nepal, May 4 (Reuters).—Two members of a French expedition to the Himalayan peak of Pumori have been missing for two days near the 7,145-meter-high summit, the Nepalese Foreign Ministry said today.

Philippe Bernadin and sherpa Ang Kami were last seen by other members of the expedition about noon on Friday. The leaders of the expedition, Jean Lescure, has requested a helicopter search tomorrow.

Hostesses to Strike Iceland Airlines

REYKJAVIK, May 4 (AP).—The Union of Icelandic Airline Hostesses yesterday called a strike against scheduled carriers on overseas and domestic routes for Saturday. The hardest hit companies will be Loftleidir-Icelandic Airlines, which flies the New York-Luxembourg route, and Icelandair, which flies domestic routes and to Britain, Scandinavia and West Germany. The strike is over salaries.

Negotiations to Resume Next Month

Cyprus Talks Recess; No Refugee Accord

From Wire Dispatches

VIENNA, May 4.—The leaders of the two Cypriot communities ended a week of negotiations here yesterday by agreeing in principle to reopen Nicosia airport. They failed to come to any understanding on the future of the 200,000 refugees on the island.

The two men, Rauf Denktash, representing the Turkish Cypriots, and Glafkos Clerides, a Greek Cypriot, also announced that they would meet in Vienna again, June 5 to 9, with United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to resume negotiations and examine the progress of a joint working group studying their proposals for an eventual central government.

The leaders were brought together here by Mr. Waldheim under instructions from the Security Council after a series of earlier negotiations in Cyprus broke down Feb. 13 when the Turkish Cypriots proclaimed a separate federated state in the northern part of the island.

In a closing news conference, Mr. Clerides and Mr. Waldheim both disputed assertions that the Cyprus problem was linked to the conflict between Athens and Ankara.

"The solution we seek is that of an independent state and our solution must take into consideration the interests of Cyprus and only Cyprus," Mr. Clerides said. "I think any attempt to mix the Cyprus problem with differences between Greece and Turkey would complicate the issue rather than contribute to a solution of the Cyprus problem."

Special Relations

Mr. Waldheim said it was evident that each of the communities had a special relationship with the two other countries. "Although we are in contact with the governments of Ankara and Athens because of this special relationship, the Cyprus problem is a matter for Cyprus and the two communities in Cyprus," he said.

Mr. Denktash today demanded a 50-50 sharing system between Cypriots in management posts in a future federal government. He said the majority Greek-Cypriot community "will have to get used the fact that federation means effective equality between the communities."

He indicated that the Turkish-Cypriot community would hold out for dual control of Nicosia airport before agreeing to reopen it.

Mr. Denktash said he did not seek equality at all levels of federal administration, only at management level. He said this should apply to services such as electricity and water and air communications.

Ports, he proposed, would remain under local control, supervised by a central board composed equally of Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

The presidency, he said, should rotate and a "balancing formula" be found for federal ministries. If a Greek-Cypriot minister were appointed, his undersecretary should be a Turkish Cypriot. If a federal police force were to be set up, it would have to be equally staffed between the two communities.

"We must get a federation right. A federation means equality," Mr. Denktash said. To accept the principle, he said, "the Greeks may have to get rid of some complexes and maybe [President] Makarios."

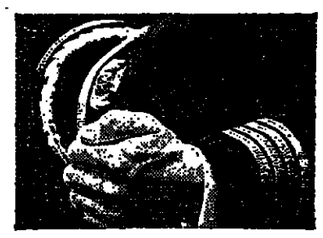
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Monday, May 5, 1975 *

Toward a New Life

America's better instincts are on trial. There is simply no way to shed the responsibility, proclaimed throughout our country's history, for providing a haven to those fleeing from persecution and conquest.

Gov. David Pryor of Arkansas set a needed tone of sympathetic welcome Friday as the first planeload of Vietnamese refugees touched down at Fort Smith. He received the simple and eloquent reply from a Saigon doctor: "We thank you for giving us the chance to make our lives again."

Of all the waves of large-scale immigration which have reached this country's shores, this must be the least expected, most disorganized and least prepared. Misunderstandings and confusion may be inevitable under the tragic and chaotic circumstances under which nearly a hundred thousand people have left their homeland in the past few weeks to make their way to the United States. The brunt of the first inflow is being felt in a few communities across the country, not unnaturally provoking some nervousness among surprised local residents who had been given little or no advance guidance.

However—even if the number of eventual refugees reaches the 150,000 mark, as administration coordinators now speculate—the fact is that this figure is but a fraction of the number of Cubans who were welcomed here after the Castro regime took power, and it is well below the total flow of immigrants whom the country accepts routinely in an ordinary year.

Uncertainty about funding is the most immediate limitation to the resettlement effort. The principle is generally accepted that resettlement is a federal obligation, not the responsibility of any local authorities: it is now up to both administration and Congress to produce an appropriation bill to fund the immediate costs of transporting, housing and feeding the Vietnamese refugees who are under American protection.

The makeshift measure which the House of Representatives rejected Thursday hardly began to recognize this problem, and further confused the point with other issues of evacuation and humanitarian aid in Indochina many of which have been overtaken by events.

It is easy to be cynical about the agility with which some of Saigon's political and economic elite may have been able to get themselves and their wealth out of their country; but to focus on a handful of such individuals is to distort the wider reality: The bulk of the immigrants have arrived here penniless, fleeing for their lives in search of freedom. Hard-pressed immigration authorities are nowhere near providing a breakdown of occupations: it is nevertheless evident that among the refugees are many thousands of persons capable of making a genuine contribution to American society, once they find themselves.

As the bicentennial approaches, the people of this country have an unexpected occasion to reaffirm the principles on which American society was founded. The United States can be proud to give people in need the chance to make their lives again.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'Dear President Thieu'

Release of the text of two letters that President Nixon wrote President Thieu removes what few doubts remained about the nature of Mr. Nixon's promises to meet with force any North Vietnamese violations of the Paris accords. On Nov. 14, 1972, he pledged "swift and severe retaliatory action" and on Jan. 5, 1973, he promised to "respond with full force." Against these words one must set Henry Kissinger's statement on Jan. 25, 1973, the day the accords were signed: "There are no secret understandings." Would we react with force to North Vietnamese violations? he was asked. He replied, "I don't want to speculate on hypothetical situations that we don't expect to arise." With the Nixon letters now published, presumably the Ford administration will stop pretending that nothing was offered secretly that was not explained publicly at the time. That argument is over.

But what about Mr. Nixon? Reflect on the nature of the policy that he inherited and that he himself pursued, one of conducting a limited war whose success depended on convincing the enemy that the United States would hang in indefinitely and on convincing an increasingly restive American public that the United States would get out. Concealment and dissimulation were not arbitrary, a mere bureaucratic convenience: They were fundamental to the nature of the policy. At virtually any point in the war, to have informed the public of the costs and risks that officials privately felt lay ahead would have invited the public's refusal to go along, which in turn would have invited a level of dissent that Hanoi could only take as evidence that the United States would not hang in. In brief, the policy could not succeed if the people were to be told the full truth about it. Its fundamental flaw, in fact, may well have been its incompatibility with the workings of a free and open society.

So it was from the beginning in Vietnam, throughout the war and, at the end, President Thieu was deeply alarmed—and, as events showed, not without reason—that the Paris accords let North Vietnam keep troops in the South. But President Nixon was determined to end American involvement in the war and to recover American POWs. And for the latter purpose, if not the former, he required an agreement not only between the United States and Hanoi but between Hanoi and Saigon. To gain Mr. Thieu's support for the necessary accords, Mr. Nixon thus found it necessary to promise "full force." Had he not made the promise, South Vietnam might have balked at the withdrawal of the remaining American troops, denounced Washington and refused to sign the agreements with Hanoi. Had he made the promise public, North Vietnam might have refused to accept the cease-fire terms with the South. This almost certainly would have torpedoed the agreement on the POWs because all of the various two-sided agreements between the various parties—Hanoi, Saigon and Washington—were interlocked and conditioned on each other. Congress and the American public, of course, would have gone up the wall. Mr. Nixon was the prisoner of his own policy.

This certainly does not mean that the principle of lying to one's public is tolerable or that secret commitments to acts of war are acceptable. The appropriate "lesson" is not so much that statesmen should never lie as it is that they should not conceive and conduct policies whose success depends on lying. In Vietnam, it became clear that the necessary foundation of a policy of limited war—a clear impression, conveyed to the enemy, that the United States would stick it out—collapsed As little by little, the public's sense of the reality of Vietnam grew, its taste for prosecuting a war there shrank. Unless President Nixon was prepared to change his policy and to declare that the United States would no longer have anything to do with trying to shape the outcome in Vietnam—in which case he might have been able to recover the POWs but might also have had some difficulty extracting the American troops as well as civilians still in South Vietnam—he was caught in the trap from which he tried to escape by his secret assurances to President Thieu.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Portuguese Ploys

The Communists may have calculated that it is in their interests to have a showdown (with the Socialists) quickly, while the most important military leaders are still under Communist influence and before the slow transition to parliamentary democracy goes far enough to give the Socialists any real power. Certainly their action in preventing Dr. Soares from taking his place on the platform at the Lisbon May Day rally has the smell of a deliberate provocation. If so, Dr. Soares certainly took the bait, for his party issued a blistering attack on the Communist leadership of the Intersindical and called a counter-demonstration for Friday night to show that it would "not allow the installation in this country of a new dictatorship, even in the name of the revolution." This was hardly likely to please the country's military rulers, who have only just granted the Intersindical official recognition as the representative of the working class.

—*From the Times (London).*

Vietnam — Curtains

What has happened in the last few weeks in Vietnam was already an inbuilt possibility in the 1973 "peace." At that time, Hanoi traded some 600 U.S. prisoners of war against the right to keep its regular divisions far inside Saigon territory. America sought to force Thieu into a coalition including the Viet Cong—a development Thieu, with one eye on Laos, declined to entertain, for he realized what it would mean. The whole arrangement stood or fell by Nixon's promise to intervene in case of North Vietnamese aggression. Watergate made it impossible to keep that promise, but no one should forget that Hanoi conquered South Vietnam by means of a full-scale invasion in brutal violation of international undertakings.

—*From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 5, 1900

LONDON—The one hundred and tenth anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund was held at the Hotel Cecil last night. Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) was there, and although his name was not on the list, he was called upon for a speech. Amid roars of laughter, he said he was a man with no principles because they were nothing more than prejudices and that he was going back to America to run for the presidency because too many of the candidates were hampered by principles.

Fifty Years Ago

May 5, 1925

CALCUTTA—The presence of a wild man who roams the vastness of the Himalayas at a height of 16,000 feet in the neighborhood of Kabur, is reported by an Italian, Signor A. Tombazi, who has been making a photographic expedition. The existence of this wild man has been reported once before during the first attempts to scale Mt. Everest. Supposedly he roots up rhododendron bushes, has footprints 16 inches long, is nude and shows up dark against the snow.



Kissinger: Getting Off Boat From Dunkirk

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Henry Kissinger looks these days like a man who just got off the boat from Dunkirk: a little beat up and defensive, but tough. He expected, and is getting, the backwash from the Indochina retreat, but he is not going to resign, and he believes his major problems are manageable.

The official cables from the U.S. embassies abroad in the last few days have been grim, and sometimes even hostile.

Thailand is questioning the good faith of the Ford administration, not only privately but publicly, and requesting an orderly withdrawal by American troops from that country.

The Philippines are suggesting a renegotiation of U.S. military facilities there, as are Spain and Portugal.

One official cable from Brazil suggests that America is "sick." Others question Washington's judgment and reliability, and ask: Who speaks for America, if the President's promises cannot be relied upon?

U.S. Importance

There is no point in pretending, Kissinger says, that the consequences of the defeat in Southeast Asia are not serious. Not so long ago, he observes, the allies were complaining about the "domination" of the United States; now they are afraid that we will swing from "domination to isolation." All this proves, he observes, just now important the United States really is to a stable order in the world.

In some ways, he is more pessimistic than his critics, in others more optimistic. He is more worried about Portugal than those who think the election in Lisbon hurt the Communists. They have the five major posts in the Cabinet, he points out, and if they retain power and keep a foot in NATO, their influence on Italy, Spain, and even France could be serious in the future.

He is clearly concerned too about the Middle East and particularly about the importance of avoiding another war there in the present mood of America.

He is under intense pressure from the Israeli lobby in this country to accept the principle that Israel's interests are identical with America's world interests, but this confronts him with the dilemma that if he gives Israel everything it wants, he may be faced with another war, and an even more dangerous crisis in Washington's relations with the Soviet Union, the European allies and Japan.

So much for Kissinger's anxieties. In contrast, he believes the heart of America's foreign policy is much sounder now than most people believe. As he sees it, Washington's relations with Moscow, Peking, Tokyo and the major European allies have come through the Indochina crisis in fairly good order.

Swing to Right

Moscow and Peking have been comparatively quiet during the retreat from Saigon and Phnom Penh. The concern in Moscow, according to the official cables coming in here, seems to be that the United States, in its defeat, might take a hostile swing to the right in the 1976 presidential election, and adopt a nationalistic and militaristic policy that would break the experiment of "détente."

The British and their friends in the old Commonwealth, meeting in the Caribbean these last few days, likewise seem to be more concerned about America's reaction to the retreat from Saigon than about the retreat itself.

In fact, like most of the Western allies, they are almost relieved that Washington is finally liberated from its divisive preoccupation with Indochina, and can now concentrate on the more critical questions of trade, employment, inflation, and peace in Europe, the Middle East, and Japan.

Personally, Kissinger is under siege now. He sits alone in his elegant office in an almost vacant State Department on a Saturday morning, but oddly seems more serene now than he was only a few short weeks ago.

Having accepted all the exaggerated praise of his "Super-K" days, including the Nobel Peace Prize, he is now getting all the blame for the Indochina collapse. He says maybe this is fair enough. His "adolescent days" are over, he says, and maybe he should have got out in 1973, when David Bruce and others urged him strongly to do so, but now he will go on to the end of President Ford's term, unless he or the President thinks somebody else can do a better job.

View of Self

Kissinger talks about himself now as a historian and a teacher more than as a Secretary of State. One gets the impression that he believes the policies of the last few years in Indochina will be redeemed by history at the end of the century.

He is not worried by the rebukes of his old friends in the universities and the press, who condemn him for sticking too long with the battle in Saigon. What does worry him is the prospect that he will be charged with negotiating a surrender in Paris, like Chamberlain at Munich.

On this point, there is still a touch of defensive self-pity. After all, he says, he was condemned at Paris for not getting out sooner, and now he is condemned for getting out too soon, and agreeing to a compromise that collapsed.

If he thought it would help to resign and disappear, he says, he would do it, but after the retreat from Saigon, after the resignation of a President and a Vice-President in the last 18 months, and at the start of a presidential election campaign, would it really help?

It is an interesting question, particularly coming from Kissinger, who thought when he came to the White House that he should go back to Harvard after two years, but the nation's problem is not Kissinger.

The United States is now adjusting to a new world at the end of an accidental administration whose President and Vice-President believe in him, and while he wonders whether he should not have gone home long ago, the wrench of his resignation may be precisely what we don't need at this particular time.

The Truman Doctrine Fades

By C. L. Sulzberger

ANKARA.—I have been coming to Turkey for 36 years and never before found American governmental relations with this stubborn country at a lower ebb. The Turks are a courteous people and officials and friends are always personally polite and hospitable. But the glow has worn off from the era of the Truman Doctrine, Turkish military participation in the Korean War, and Ankara's enthusiastic embrace of NATO.

Apart from bitter public resentment at what is deemed a U.S. failure to understand Turkey's viewpoint on Cyprus—the issue which touched off the new and negative mood—two subsequent developments really enraged the Turks:

(1) A congressional arms embargo on weapons or spare parts for this country until it satisfies the House of Representatives it is making concessions on Cyprus to obtain peace; (2) a House resolution proclaiming a day of national observation of Armenian massacres 60 years ago during World War I.

The arms embargo is regarded, to use the words of Foreign Minister Caglayangil, as "a hostile move" by one ally against another. There is no comprehension of the distinction between legislative and executive policies in Washington and Turks bluntly regard the boycott as U.S. blackmail designed to weaken them. Consequently they are planning countermeasures to reduce or close several key U.S. military facilities here.

Direct Insult

Official commemoration of the Armenian tragedy is even more emotionally viewed as a direct, deliberate insult. The Turks say there can be no other interpretation of such a decision six decades after the fact, deploring an event that occurred years before the Turkish republic was proclaimed. They link the two congressional decisions with the influence on Congress of the Greek-American lobby.

Both developments are now being studied by many people here, including some at influential levels, against a background of faltering U.S. leadership and a record of recent policy disasters in Southeast and Southwest Asia. There is growing suspicion that the firm rock of American reliability has turned out to be easily eroded mud.

Caglayangil talks of "suspicion in the Turkish public about the credibility of American commitments." And General Semih Sancar, chief of the general staff and, in some respects the most important symbol of this traditionally military society, says: "The fact that measures restricting the combat power of the Turkish armed forces have come from a friend and ally leads us to serious doubts."

Turkey is almost wholly dependent on the United States for weapons. All its aircraft are American types and it is now having to build up its stocks with F-104 Starfighters purchased from Italy, because of the U.S. boycott. There is not yet a sign here of an alternative arms source—as, for example, Greece has found in France and Iran has started to develop in the Soviet Union.

The result of this deteriorating situation is Turkish reconsideration of its bilateral military arrangements with the U.S.A. and this has an unavoidable effect on NATO. Sancar reserves Turkey's right to disengage from joint U.S. defense commitments. The most likely major installations that would be affected are the U.S. missile and intelligence stations at Karamursel, Sinop and Diyarbekir.

Moscow View

Moscow has been telling Ankara that these facilities have nothing to do with NATO as such but only the continental United States. Russia inquires provocatively: Is Turkey our enemy? Leading Turks argue it would be impossible to explain to public opinion why such bases, which bring added risk to Turkey, should be continued only to protect the homeland of a dubious ally.

The government acknowledges that the reason for NATO's creation—fear of potential Soviet aggression—still exists but argues the alliance must adjust to new conditions. Among these are a growing belief that military installations arranged on a bilateral basis with the U.S. may have to be discontinued, leaving only those demonstrably within the NATO framework.

This is not a happy situation but the mood of determined obstinacy insisting that American ties may soon have to be thinned out is a growing mood. And one cannot say that the bleak outlook here is balanced by any brilliant U.S. successes in Greece where a vast mob recently battered the U.S. Embassy.

There must be something seriously wrong with the way we present ourselves overseas these days. It just isn't good enough to tell our friends abroad: "Sorry about that; it really isn't policy, you know: only what Congress forces down our throats."

Letters

Mideast Peace Price

In his column on "The Price of Palestine Peace" (IHT, April 16), C. L. Sulzberger proposed a joint Soviet-American guarantee of Israel's frontiers as a viable solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Coming from so intelligent and well-informed an observer, such a proposal is hard to understand. It ignores some palpable realities:

Israel does not wish to be guaranteed by anyone. It wishes to negotiate peace with its neighbors, for peace depends on neighborly relations, not on great-power guarantees.

Israel has for years been offering to negotiate with its neighbors all outstanding issues, including the Palestinian problem, without preconditions. Its Arab neighbors have rejected the very concept of face-to-face negotiations with Israel. Yet, only a freely negotiated peace can be a durable peace.

Israel has no confidence in the Soviet Union, which has no diplomatic relations with Israel, harasses the Jews who wish to emigrate there, and has, with sophisticated weapons, enabled the Arab nations to renew their attempts to destroy Israel. Moreover, it should be remembered that the Russians had advance knowledge of the Arab attack against Israel in October, 1973—they evacuated Soviet families from Egypt several days before the fighting began—yet they did not notify the American government, in clear violation of the U.S.-Soviet agreement on détente reached in May, 1972, according to which the two powers pledged themselves to do everything possible to prevent situations that might lead to military confrontation. (This has been confirmed by the London Institute for Strategic Studies in a recently released study.)

Sulzberger quotes, in support of his views, Ben-Gurion's declaration of his willingness to exchange the pre-1967 frontiers for a real peace with the Arabs. But Ben-Gurion defined peace as "cooperation between Israel and the Arabs, economic, political, cultural cooperation." Where today is a single Arab leader who would offer such a peace to Israel in return for the territories won?

In view of the failure of Henry Kissinger's latest mission, the United States should reassess its diplomatic efforts and do two things that are fundamental to achievement of a genuine peace: (1) It should respect Israel's right to make its own decisions on the question of its survival, and (2) it should concentrate its diplomatic efforts on persuading the Arab nations to negotiate directly with Israel. Otherwise Israel cannot gain the confidence to hand over the territories that at present form a strategic buffer zone of inestimable value, notwithstanding all attempts to minimize their worth. This is the real crux of the problem, and it has been entirely overshadowed by Henry Kissinger's mediation efforts, based on the premise that direct negotiations are impossible—an attitude so destructive of the only real hope for peace in the region. It is astonishing that neither the nations of the world nor the international press has taken the problem up.

EDWARD LOWINSKY.
Milan.

Strange Times

In what strange times we live when William Buckley Jr.—apparently a civilized man, despite his political leanings—can suggest (IHT, April 28) that had Nixon not been "out of his mind," he might have "pulverized Hanoi and Haiphong," killing thousands and implying that in these days only "sane" men initiate such acts.

AL HIX.
London.

Disaster or Deliverance For America?

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Most people here and abroad long ago discounted the possibility of anything but an American setback as the eventual outcome in Southeast Asia. Bad as the scene was accordingly, the surrender in Saigon does not have to spell prolonged trouble.

On the contrary, a terrible burden has finally lifted from the United States thus presenting an opportunity for a more effective policy in areas that truly count. So the end in Vietnam could mean deliverance or disaster—and which one depends on the behavior of American officials.

One encouraging portent is the state of domestic opinion. Americans have been steeling themselves against the unhappy ending for months. By huge majorities the Congress, acting at the clear direction of the country, has repeatedly resisted appeals for more military aid to Southeast Asia. Because previous American efforts were so ample, because the majority against throwing good money after bad was so broad and because the pseudo-commitments of Mr. Nixon were so illegitimate, it will not be easy to finger any particular group as responsible for defeat.

Nor does there have to be a turning inward in disgust on a scale that would justify the dirty epithet, neo-isolationism. Whether in corporations, unions, farms, universities or government, whether as investors, consumers, travelers, students or policymakers, Americans are bound by hoops of steel with foreign lands. Having liquidated the primary source of division in foreign policy, Americans can realistically think of rebuilding the consensus about national security which marked pre-Vietnam days.

The foreign outlook is not worse. A few countries—Thailand, the Philippines and perhaps Singapore—will have to scramble to undo the opportunism which made them strive to be No. 1 boys for Lyndon Johnson or Richard Nixon in times past.

But the most important Asian countries—notably Japan, which has diplomatic relations with North Vietnam and a working aid program—have already made adjustments to the new reality without fraying American ties. The European allies, and most of the countries of Africa, Latin America, the Near East and South Asia, are going to find it easier—not harder—to reach common ground with the United States now that Vietnam, a prime source of discord, is out of the way.

The more so as the Communist world is showing unexampled restraint about events in Southeast Asia. The Russians and Chinese—pushed years ago by the desire for rapport with Washington into an awkward stance toward Hanoi—now sound almost neutral.

In these conditions, the fear of great new danger seems highly exaggerated. The talk of Communist assaults on Thailand, South Korea or Formosa, in particular, ignores the military and political realities—not to mention the cool relations between China and Russia.

In the Middle East, the Israelis will perhaps be even more suspicious about settling with the Arabs on the basis of an American guarantee. But the true lesson, and one which the United States can now drive home to the Israelis, is that over-persistence does not pay off: that it makes sense to settle with the Arabs now, before the tide of their power swells in a way that will belittle the surge of Communist strength in Southeast Asia.

The unfinished business of détente with Russia can plainly go forward more safely than before.

Perhaps most important, there is a chance for some steady and serious high-level attention to a prime international problem which the United States has been pleased to ignore. That is the international economic problem, engaging recession, inflation, grating commodity prices, uncertain currency rates and, in some cases, national bankruptcies.

But America's influence in the world can be made whole again only if there is a truce in the guerrilla war now waging between the executive and the Congress.

But the key lies with the Secretary of State. The future of the American role requires that he be more explicit about his purposes, that he confide in more than a few subordinates, that he allow some others to play some hands, that he cease blaming whatever goes wrong on others, that he take economic issues and libertarian causes more seriously. If he cannot make these changes, he has become more a part of the problem than of the solution, and he should draw the consequences.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 2,200,000 F. R.C. Paris No. 73 B 2112. 21, Rue de Berri, 75380, Paris-Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-36-95. Telex: 28.880 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris. Le Directeur de la publication : Walter N. Thayer.
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International Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, MONDAY, MAY 5, 1975

A History of the Thinking Behind U.S. Involvement in Indochina

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON (NYT).—In Franz Kafka's "The Trial," a priest sets out to explain the mysteries of life to a character called K. They discuss a parable of the law and disagree on its meaning.

"No," says the priest, "it is not necessary to accept everything as true, one must only accept it as necessary."

"A melancholy conclusion," K responds. "It turns lying into a universal principle."

From Truman to Ford, six Presidents felt that they had to do and say what was necessary to prevent a Communist take-over of Vietnam. For all, perhaps with the exception of President Ford, Indochina was their initiation into American foreign policy. While other threats to peace came and went, Vietnam was always there—a cockpit of confrontation, a testing place.

And there were always two battles going on for those 25 years: one in Vietnam and another in the United States.

In Vietnam, it was the Promethean clash of colonialism, nationalism, Communism and Americanism. In the United States, it was the clash of imperatives not to "lose" a country to Communism and not to fight Asian land wars—how to walk the line between not winning and not getting out.

The battle in Vietnam would not end until it was no longer viewed as necessary in Washington.

On the day after his inauguration, President Truman received a memorandum from the State Department outlining the principal problems in the world.

The second item concerned France. It argued for restoring French morale even though the French had "put forward requests which are out of all proportion to their present strength and have in certain areas, notably in connection with Indochina, showed unreasonable suspicions of American aims and motives."

On Nov. 18, 1952, President-elect Eisenhower was briefed by the outgoing secretary of state, Dean Acheson, on "only the most important problems." Mr. Acheson told Gen. Eisenhower of the war-weariness in France over the fighting in its Indochinese colonies, of "the fence-sitting" by the people of Indochina, and of the fact that Washington was paying about half the costs of the war. He concluded: "This is an urgent matter upon which the new administration must be prepared to act."

On Jan. 19, 1961, the day before the inauguration of John F. Kennedy, Gen. Eisenhower told the President-elect of "the deteriorating situation in Southeast Asia."

He said that Laos was the immediate problem, that it must be defended and that "our unilateral intervention would be our last desperate hope in the event we were unable to prevail upon" allies to join.



'Cause for Concern'

On Nov. 23, 1963, the day after President Kennedy's assassination, President Johnson listened to his new advisers and later wrote, "Only South Vietnam gave me real cause for concern." They offered very different estimates of the situation there, but all agreed on the need for continuity of policy.

President Nixon had his Vietnam strategy worked out before he took office but his first action on foreign affairs was to ask the bureaucracy for a detailed study of the prospects in Vietnam.

And from what is known, Vietnam quickly became President Ford's albatross as well.

The historical forces that set the Vietnamese civil war in motion started more than a century ago, as European powers sought new territories and France claimed Indochinese territory. World War II set loose many independence movements and, in Vietnam, the Communists espoused nationalism. U. S. presidents pursued a course of diplomacy aimed at shaping the world in the image of American democracy, or, at least, making sure that it was not shaped in the image of Communist idols.

In 1950, soon after Moscow and Peking recognized the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, led by Ho Chi Minh, Mr. Truman recognized the French-controlled state of Vietnam headed by Emperor Bao Dai. Then, after the outbreak of the Korean War, he cast the U.S. security net over Indochina.

A presidentially approved National Security Council policy paper of June 25, 1952, said it all. It called Indochina "of great strategic importance in the general international interest rather than in the purely French interest and as essential to the security of the free world not only in the Far East but in the Middle East and Europe as well."

The U.S. object was "to prevent the countries of Southeast Asia from passing into the Communist orbit."

Five succeeding administrations were to pay public and secret obeisance to this domino theory—including that of Mr. Ford. Five succeeding Presidents were to seek an independent non-Communist South Vietnam.

What drove the Presidents was a combination of three factors: a strategic mode of thought that held that peace was indivisible; a domestic paranoia centered on a right-wing McCarthyite reaction, and, in time, a bureaucratic monster that wanted to prove and improve itself and do the job of stopping Communism.

President Eisenhower and his secretary of state, John Foster Dulles, fell into this pattern, although not completely. By 1954, the United States had provided almost $3 billion in aid to the war effort in Indochina or about 80 per cent of the total French cost. But Gen. Eisenhower faced a moment of truth in the spring of 1954, when French forces were surrounded by the Viet Minh at Dien Bien Phu. He knew that, if the French garrison fell, the psychological shock would knock France out of the war.

French Premier Pierre Mendès-France had the political courage to say "enough," and thus began the Geneva conference. The conferees—France, China, the Soviet Union, the Viet Minh, and Bao Dai's representatives, with the United States as an observer—divided Vietnam at the 17th Parallel, with the prospect of reunification within two years through free elections. Neither Washington nor, in time, the new Saigon strongman Ngo Dinh Diem agreed to these political terms. Saigon and Hanoi held opposing positions and a new war was about to begin.

From 1955 to 1961, President Eisenhower poured about $200 million in military aid into Saigon annually, making South Vietnam the second-largest recipient of U.S. arms, after South Korea.

Reforms Sought

President Eisenhower left a legacy: He kept America out of war and put America into Vietnam. When President Kennedy took office, 685 U. S. military men were in South Vietnam; when he died, 16,000 Americans were fighting a clandestine war there.

President Johnson, like his predecessors, knew that the war could not be ended unless the Saigon government instituted reforms, so he made reform a condition for further U.S. aid. But again, like his predecessors, he violated his own condition. The problem was that, if the United States did not deliver the aid first and the situation further deteriorated, reform would become academic. The more Washington did, the less Saigon would be likely to do. The less Washington did, the more likely it became that Saigon would lose. In this way, it became a U.S. war, and U.S. planes began the bombing of North Vietnam and the U.S. troop level climbed to a peak of almost 550,000.

As President Johnson and his advisers later explained, they felt that, if they used maximum force and tried to end the war by destroying North Vietnam, they would run the risk of igniting World War III.

If they were to deal with Vietnam as President Truman handled China in 1949 and let it fall, they would run the risk of another round of McCarthyite attack. Mr. Johnson chose the middle way, a policy of gradualism, similar to that used in Korea.

The U.S. public went along with this approach until the Communists launched their Lunar New Year offensive of early 1968. If Hanoi could launch such an offensive after so many years, more and more people thought, then America's Vietnam policy was a failure, and we had to get out. Thus began the agonizingly slow process of de-Americanizing the war. Under President Nixon and Henry Kissinger, this policy—phasing out U.S. forces slowly enough not to jeopardize the battlefield situation but rapidly enough to assuage U.S. political opinion—was labeled Vietnamization.

Peace Accord

In January, 1973, after the war spilled over into Cambodia, and after Mr. Nixon ordered the mining of Haiphong harbor and the bombing of Hanoi, a peace accord was signed in Paris. The essence of this agreement was that all U.S. forces were to be withdrawn in return for the release of U.S. prisoners of war, and that Hanoi's forces could stay in the South.

The accords also called for a cease-fire leading to free elections in South Vietnam. Few expected that it would happen and to insure against future U.S. military intervention, Congress legislated a ban on U.S. military reinvolvement.

Over the years, given the goal of a non-Communist South Vietnam, the United States faced three historical dilemmas.

At first, U.S. leaders realized that there was no chance of defeating the Viet Minh unless France granted independence to Vietnam but that if France did grant independence, it would not remain and fight the war. So, the United States could not win with France and it would not win without the French.

U.S. leaders then recognized that Mr. Diem was losing popular support but also that he represented the only hope of political stability. So the United States could not win with him and could not win without him.

Survival Possibilities

Later, the leaders concluded that the Saigon regime of President Nguyen Van Thieu would not institute reform with more U.S. aid and could not survive without U.S. involvement, and that Hanoi's effort seemed able to survive despite U.S. efforts. So the war could not be won with American might, but it could be lost without it.

When U.S. soldiers left Vietnam in 1973, most analysts believed that it would be only a matter of time before the Saigon government collapsed. That occurred this spring.

Vietnam now will know a kind of peace. What will happen in the United States—whether the nation will tear itself apart in assessing guilt or adjust with compassion and develop a new sense of purpose—is another matter.

A Vietnam Chronology

By Reuters

Following is a chronology of major events in recent Vietnamese history:

1930: Communist party led by Ho Chi Minh established.

1940: Vietnam invaded by Japanese and used as a base for invasion of Malaya.

1941: Formation of nominally nationalist coalition of underground organizations, known as Viet Minh League (for Independence from France), led by Communists.

1941-45: Ho Chi Minh leads guerrilla war against Japanese.

March, 1945: Japanese, extending control throughout country, intern French authorities and proclaim "independence" of Indochina. **August:** They allow Viet Minh to seize power, dethrone Emperor Bao Dai and establish Vietnam Republic with Hanoi as capital. **September:** French re-establish themselves in Cochinchina (southern Vietnam) and begin eight-year war against Communist-led Viet Minh, climaxing in surrender of French troops at Dien Bien Phu in May, 1954, to Viet Minh forces of Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap.

July, 1954: Cease-fire agreements on Indochina reached at Geneva conference. Vietnam divided at 17th Parallel. U.S. and South Vietnamese government of Ngo Dinh Diem refuse to sign agreements.

1955: U.S. starts direct financial aid to South Vietnam. South Vietnamese Republic declared with Diem as President after Emperor Bao Dai is deposed.

1956: Date for elections to unify Vietnam under Geneva agreement passes. U.S. concern about Communist take-over in Vietnam receives rationale in "domino theory"—that if one country in the area should fall to Communism, neighboring countries would also fall, as in a row of dominoes.

1958: International Control Commission of India, Poland and Canada to supervise Geneva agreements transfers its headquarters to Saigon from Hanoi.

1960: Communist-dominated National Liberation Front (NLF) of South Vietnam organized.

1962: International Control Commission, with Poland abstaining, says there was evidence that armed personnel and supplies had been sent from the North to South for hostile action.

1963: Anti-government Buddhist demonstrations start in Saigon. **November, 1963:** President Diem killed in military coup.

1964: Maj. Gen. Nguyen Khanh takes over South Vietnam government in coup. U.S. Defense Department alleges U.S. destroyers attacked by North Vietnamese gunboats in international waters in Gulf of Tonkin. U.S. aircraft bomb patrol boats, bases and oil depot in North Vietnam in retaliation for alleged attacks. Meanwhile, Communist Viet Cong guerrillas, backed by North Vietnam, gradually become so powerful that they start overrunning South Vietnam.

1965: U.S. air war over North Vietnam opens in retaliation for Communist attacks on U.S. bases in South. U.S. commanders authorized to send U.S. troops into combat. War escalates with more and more GIs being sent to Vietnam.

1966: U.S. B-52 Strategic Air Command bombers from Guam bomb North Vietnamese targets for first time.

1967: Nguyen Van Thieu elected President and Nguyen Cao Ky Vice-President of South Vietnam.

1968: Communists launch New Year (Tet) offensive throughout South Vietnam. President Johnson announces bombing halt over 90 per cent of North Vietnamese territory. **May:** Preliminary peace negotiations by United States and North Vietnam open in Paris. **June:** NLF announces creation of Provisional Revolutionary Government in South Vietnam. **October:** Johnson orders halt to all air, naval and artillery bombardments of North Vietnam.

January, 1969: Expanded peace talks, including South Vietnam and NLF, open in Paris. **June:** President Nixon first orders some U.S. combat troops to be withdrawn and replaced by South Vietnamese. **November:** Mr. Nixon announces "Vietnamization" program to turn over all combat duties to South Vietnamese forces. World shocked by allegations of war crimes, including U.S. troop massacre of civilians at My Lai in 1968.

1970: War spills over into previously neutral Cambodia. Mr. Nixon announces U.S. troops have entered Cambodia to flush out Viet Cong sanctuaries. They remain there for two months. **September:** NFL presents eight-point peace proposal calling for complete U.S. withdrawal.

1971: South Vietnamese troops with U.S. air support cross into southern Laos in attempt to cut Ho Chi Minh Trail.

1972: Communists launch heavy attacks throughout South Vietnam. U.S. resumes full-scale bombing of North and blockades North Vietnamese harbors. **May:** Mr. Nixon announces that his special adviser, Henry Kissinger, has held secret talks with the North Vietnamese. U.S. forces heavily scaled down in size. **August:** U.S. Command reports last U.S. ground combat troops and field artillery units withdrawn from action.

January, 1973: Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, member of North Vietnamese Politburo, initial agreement to end war. But war continues despite official cease-fire.

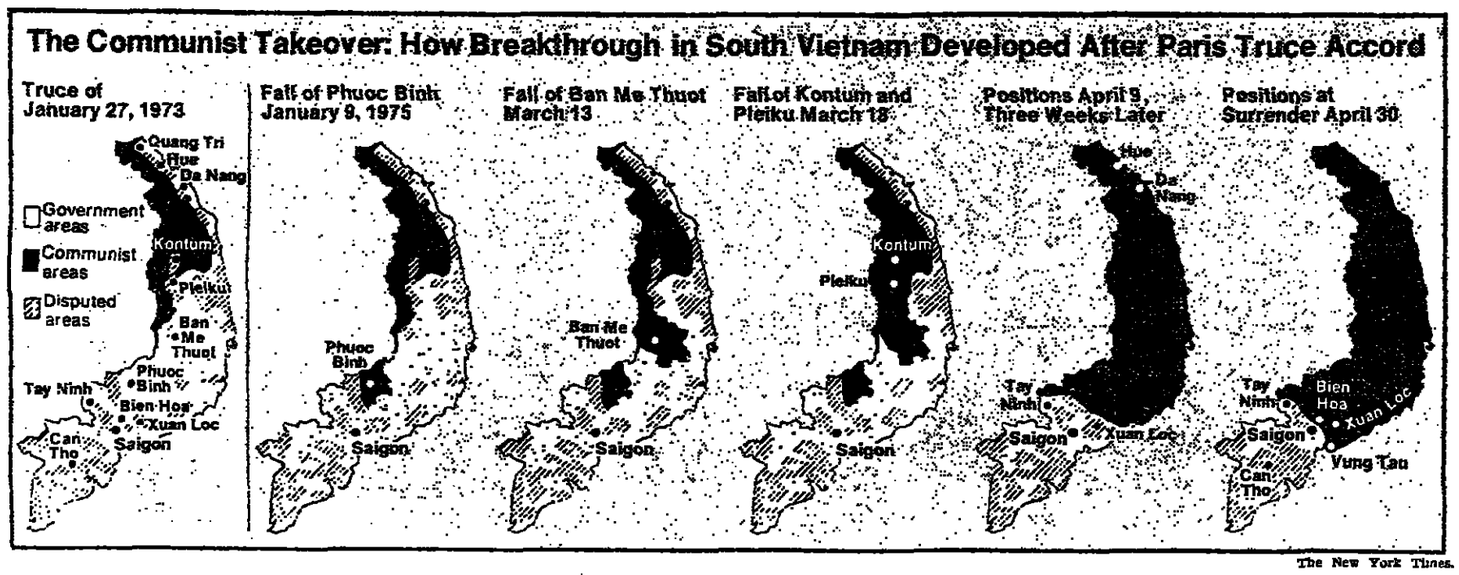
1974: Formal talks between Saigon and the Viet Cong grind to a halt. In accordance with Paris agreement provision calling for Communists to have legal place in political life of South Vietnam, President Thieu proposes timetables for elections and creation of a national body to arrange them, but each time inserts clause on withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops. Communists reject such proposals.

1975: Spectacular Communist military successes begin with full-scale campaign in Central Highlands. Ban Me Thuot, area's biggest city, falls on March 18, followed by Communists' capture of five provinces, of former imperial capital of Hué, of Danang, South Vietnam's second largest city, before end of March. Nha Trang and Tuy Hoa fall early in April. South Vietnamese Army remnants flee with refugees to the south. Reds begin big drive in Mekong Delta south of Saigon. April 10: President Ford appeals to U.S. Congress for money for military equipment to save South Vietnam.

April 21: President Thieu resigns, succeeded by Tran Van Huong, 71, who a week later yields presidency to retired Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh. Communist artillery assaults continue around Saigon as United States completes evacuation of last Americans and thousands of Vietnamese.

April 30: South Vietnam government surrenders unconditionally to Viet Cong.

The Communist Takeover: How Breakthrough in South Vietnam Developed After Paris Truce Accord



The New York Times.

From Iowa To Death At Saigon

By William Claiborne

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa (WP).—Marine Lance Cpl. Darwin Judge believed in God and his country and the American Legion honored him with an award for those beliefs.

He believed in the Boy Scouts and in a court of honor held here in January, 1972, his troop gave him the highest scout emblem, the Eagle badge.

Most of all, according to his family, Judge believed in defending his country's democracy and so he enlisted in the Marine Corps as soon as he graduated from Marshalltown High School in June and asked for duty in South Vietnam.

At 19 years of age, Darwin Judge died last Monday during an artillery and rocket attack on Tan Son Nhut Air Base.

Cpl. Judge was among the last U.S. servicemen killed by hostile fire in South Vietnam.

Since James Davis of Livingston, Tenn., was killed Dec. 22, 1961, 56,659 Americans have died in that bitter struggle.

Sitting in the living room of their modest home Wednesday, Cpl. Judge's mother and father concluded that, because their son believed, his death was not a waste.

Really Dedicated

"He felt like the American soldiers had to go over there and fight Communism so that it wouldn't come here. He was only 19, but he had a good, clean mind and he was a real dedicated American," said Cpl. Judge's mother, Ida.

"I can't feel bitter. He gave his life for all of us here," she added.

Mrs. Judge and her husband, Henry, are simple people and they make no attempts to mask their patriotism. She is an American Legion auxiliary worker at the Iowa Soldiers Home near here and her husband, a postal letter carrier, was a tail-gunner who was shot down and rescued in the North Sea during World War II.

If the U.S. struggle in South Vietnam was supported anywhere, it was supported here. Each June, about 50 or more of the 400 who leave school join the military, many of them out of deeply engrained patriotism.

The surviving Judge son, Loren, 26, is a staff sergeant in the Air Force who served two years in the Navy in South Vietnam and then enlisted in the Air Force.

Sgt. Judge, home on leave, expressed bitterness about the withdrawal from Vietnam.

"It's kind of stupid to spend 10 years and then drop it. I figure we spent a lot of money and a lot of lives in 10 years," he said.



Darwin Judge

Hanoi's Unorthodox Victory

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK (NYT).—North Vietnam's victory in the South was achieved by conventional forces using unorthodox tactics against forces theoretically superior in numbers, air power and advanced weapons.

The last and most decisive campaigns of a war that has sparked and sputtered in Indochina since the Viet Minh rose against the French in 1945 went to an army able to deploy forces superior in numbers and drive in every critical engagement, from Ban Me Thuot to Bien Hoa.

What lay behind the North's inexorable progress and the South's failures? How much did planning, morale, combat leadership and logistics affect the outcome? Such questions will concern staff colleges for a generation. U.S. military analysts, who have followed the campaign on a day-to-day basis, believe that some preliminary conclusions may be drawn.

The final campaign had a character markedly different from previous operations in Vietnam. The North Vietnamese, the most adept practitioners of guerrilla war in Asia, used conventional tactics, with a mix of weapons that is highly unorthodox by the standards of their Soviet mentors.

In no respect was it a guerrilla war. The Viet Cong participated occasionally in small local operations but the main burden was carried by regular North Vietnamese divisions.

Those divisions fought well and at times brilliantly, without air support and in the face of potentially strong South Vietnamese air power. Hanoi thus flouted the doctrine, shared by Americans and Russians, that victory lies with the power best capable of combining all arms: aircraft, artillery, tanks and infantry.

The South Vietnamese, once they had partly recovered from the shock of their initial reverses, tried to follow the military doctrine taught by the Americans in the Vietnamization program. This involved a prodigal use of air power, which was not there, lavish artillery preparation, which was inhibited by a shortage of shells, and flexible infantry tactics, in which armor supports riflemen in attacks.

Some basic elements in the North's victory are already apparent. Its troops were better motivated and in some respects better equipped. The commanders, although believed to have been somewhat surprised by the speed of their early advances, were better able to control large formations than were Saigon's commanders and were able to retain the tactical initiative.

The performance of Saigon's forces was clearly inferior. Operational plans, however logical, were poorly executed. Liaison from command to field units broke down at critical junctures. Combat leadership was poor and staffs, riddled with nepotism, were sluggish.

The South, they say, was faced from the outset with a situation in which the North was able to concentrate numerically superior forces where and when it desired. In view of Saigon's theoretical air superiority, this should have been impossible; the Communists' extensive employment of anti-aircraft missiles and guns plus the decay of the maintenance and service facilities of Saigon's air force, turned an "impossible" into a "possible."

In retrospect, military students probably will divide the campaign into three phases.

The prelude was in the autumn of 1974, when the U.S. military advisers to President Nguyen Van Thieu told him that in view of the steady expansion of Northern forces in the area and of what was delicately described as the "inadequacies" of his forces' maintenance and logistic systems, a withdrawal from the Central Highlands might be advisable.

The advice was first rejected but, after the Communist attack on Ban Me Thuot on March 11, when the 23d Division there was badly mauled, Mr. Thieu reconsidered. He ordered the withdrawal of all forces from Pleiku and Kontum, two bastions in the Northern Highlands, and a withdrawal to the coast by forces farther north.



While this situation was developing in the Central Highlands, the North Vietnamese forces farther north, now joined by three fresh divisions from across the 17th Parallel, launched victorious drives on Quang Tri, Hué and Da Nang, the most important positions north of the Central Highlands, opening the second phase.

In the first week of April, the Communist forces moved inexorably down Route 1, the main coastal highway, toward Tuy Hoa, Nha Trang and Cam Ranh.

The invaders' strength in these operations remains a matter of conjecture. Vigorous leadership and, apparently, accurate intelligence from sympathizers enabled them to keep the government forces off balance—an impossible position from which to launch counterattacks.

The government forces, it is conceded, suffered from acute shortages of spare parts of some weapons and of some munitions. Expected air support did not appear. Accurate information was scanty and rumors of disaster were rife.

On the evidence at hand, the analysts doubt that Hanoi's high command ever intended to besiege or storm Saigon. The political repercussions of a street-to-street battle would have been adverse for forces that came as liberators. What the North did want to do was break the Southern divisions outside Saigon and to cut communications with the capital.

By April 23, it is estimated, Hanoi had assembled 120,000 troops in the immediate area of Saigon against a weary garrison of 30,000 regulars. The conditions for successful defense no longer existed.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtLab 9.2s00	22	100½	100⅞	100½	—½
AbbtLab 6¼s93	2	85⅛	82⅞	82⅞	—⅛
Abex Co 8¼s77	20	101	100½	101	—¼
AddrMlt 9¾s95	31	68½	67½	68½	+1
AlrRed cv3⅞s87	136	77	69⅞	77	+8⅛
AlaBncp 10s99	46	103⅝	102⅞	103	
AlaPw 9¾s04	6	90½	90½	90½	—2
AlaPow 9½s2000	16	88	87½	88	—⅛
AlaPw 8⅞s2003	18	82½	81¼	81¼	—2½
AlaPw 8½s2001	10	84	84	84	—½
AlaPw 7⅞s2002	6	78	78	78	—3
AlaPow 3⅛s84	8	62½	62½	62½	
Alaskin cv6s96	63	77¼	77	77	
Alexnd cv5½s96	22	45¼	45	45	—2
AlisnMig 8¼s77	59	51	50	51	
AlleghL cv4s81	5	77	77	77	—2½
AllnG cv11s94	30	84¾	84	84	—⅛
AlldCh 8½s83	50	100½	100	100½	+¼
AldCh 6.60s93	27	80¼	78	78	—3
AlldCh 5.20s91	20	70½	70½	70½	+½
AlliedCh 3½s78	9	90⅞	90¾	90⅞	
AlliedPd 7s84	6	75	74½	74½	—¼
AlldSt cv4½s92	49	69	68	69	+1
Alld Su cv5¼s87	53	41½	40¾	41	+½
Alcoa 9s95	24	96	94	96	
Alcoa 6s92	26	75⅞	74	74½	—⅞
Alcoa cv5¼s91	709	97	92½	95	—1¼
AluCan 9½s95	16	96⅛	95⅛	96⅛	
AuCan 4½s80	5	82¼	82¼	82¼	+¼
AMAX 8½s84	80	98¼	98¼	98¼	
AMAX 8s86	42	92	91¼	91¼	
AMAX 7½s77	70	98	98	98	+½
Amerce cv5s92	12	62	62	62	—1
AmrHes 6¼s96	55	72	72	72	—1
AmAirF cv6s78	42	81½	79⅞	79⅞	—1¼
AmAirln 11s88	30	98½	97	97	—1
AmAir 10⅞s98	16	98	96	96	
AAir cv4¼s92	151	45½	44	44	—½
ABrand 9⅝s79	149	105⅛	104	105⅛	
ABrand 9⅛s75	38	100½	99 25-32	99 25-32	
ABrand 8⅛s85	294	97¼	97	97	—¼
ABrand 5⅞s92	25	73	72½	73	
AmCan 4¾s90	10	66½	66⅛	66⅛	+¾
ACenM cv4½s91	27	30½	29	29	—½
AmCvan 7⅞s81	10	84½	84½	84¼	—1½
AExpCr 9⅝s82	28	105¼	105	105	+1
AForPw 5s2030	85	43	42½	42¾	
AmForP 4.8s87	95	56½	54½	56½	+2½
AHoist cv5¼s93	86	72	70	70½	—1½
AHoist cv4¾s92	33	87¾	83	83	—4¼
A Hosp cv5¼s99	167	138	135½	138	+1¾
Aminv 9⅝s76	63	98	96	97	
AMFd cv4¼s81	47	77½	76½	77½	+¾
A Medcp 9⅝s98	7	65¾	65¾	65¾	+¾
AMedco cv5s97	79	47	45	47	+4
AmMot cv6s88	398	60	59	59¾	—⅝
ASmet 4½s88	20	63½	63½	63½	+½
AmStrs 9½s90	20	102	101	101	
AmSug 5.30s93	17	68¾	68⅛	68⅛	—½
ASug 5.30s93r	12	68¾	68½	68⅛	
ATT 8.80s2005	1553	99½	97¼	99¼	+1¼
ATT 8¾s2000xw	2151	99¾	97½	99¼	+¾
ATT 8.70s2002	437	98¾	96⅞	97⅛	+½
AT&T 8⅝s07	614	97¼	95	97	+1¼
AT&T 7¾s82	557	98¼	97	98¼	+¾
AT&T 7.75s77	350	101¼	100	100¼	+½
AT&T 7½s03	208	87⅛	80¼	83¾	+¾
AT&T 7s2001	225	83	80¾	82½	+½
AT&T 6½s79	227	94½	93½	94	—½
AT&T 4⅜s85	127	73¾	72⅛	73½	—½
AT&T 4⅜s85r	5	73¼	73¼	73¼	
AT&T 3⅞s90	131	61	60	61	+¾
AT&T 3¼s84	82	68	67	67⅞	+⅝
AT&T 2¾s87	9	59	59	59	—2
AT&T 2¾s75	27	98½	98⅛	98⅛	—⅛
AT&T 2¾s80	150	79	73	78	—¼
AT&T 2¾s82	56	72	71⅞	72	+¼
AT&T 2⅞s86	111	60	59	59⅞	—½
Amfac cv5¼s94	149	65	63	63	—2
Ampex cv5½s94	14	42	41	42	+½
vlAmArb 4s75f	50	13¼	12½	13¼	+2½
AnacOi cv5s88	36	57	56	56½	+½
APL cv5¾s86	75	83½	75	[illegible]	[illegible]
AppaPow 9⅝s75	33	100	99 25-32	99 25-32	
AppaP 8⅛s75	134	101	100¼	101	+1
Appa P 7½s79	25	91⅛	90½	90½	+¼
APASv cv4½s96	101	66	64	65¼	—1
ArcoPip 8.7s81	176	101⅛	100½	101½	+½

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ArcoPip 8s82	207	99¼	97½	98⅝	—⅛
Aristar 9½s89	89	65	60⅛	61	—4⅛
ArizPSv 9½s82	513	99¾	97⅛	99¾	+1⅛
ArizPS 7.45s02	6	75½	75	75	—6
Armco 8.70s25	9	92	91	91	—5½
Armco 8.25s75	26	101 1-32	100⅞	101	
Armco 4.35s84	6	73½	73¼	73¼	
Armour 5s84	33	67	64⅞	67	+⅞
Armr cv4½s83	9	77	77	77	+1½
ArmCk 8.45s84	15	100	100	[illegible]	—⅛
ArmsRu 8⅛s96	10	78	78	78	
ArmR cv4⅞s87	6	50	50	50	—2½
AshOil 8.8s2000	15	94	94	94	+2½
AshlO cv4¾s93	67	63	62	62¾	+2¾
AssoCp 9¼s90	30	91	91	91	+⅛
AssoCp 8½s77	37	100½	100	100	—⅛
Assolnv 5¼s77	3	92	92	92	
Assolnv 5⅞s79	28	81¾	80⅞	80⅞	—¼
Assolnv 4½s76	35	95⅝	95	95⅛	+⅛
AtchT&SF 4s95	15	53½	52½	53½	+¼
AtchTSF 4s95r	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	
Atchison 4s95st	3	47	47	47	—5
AtlcoM 6¾s82	59	45¼	44	44	—3¼
AtlCslL 4.95s83	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	—2¼
AtlCslL 4s80	10	78	75⅝	78	+2¾
AtlRch 8⅝s2000	8	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	—1¼
AtlRich 7.7s2000	10	89¼	89¼	89¼	+5¼
AtlRich 7s76	47	100	99	100	+½
All Rich 5⅛s97	5	72	72	72	—1
ATO cv4⅜s87	10	47½	47	47½	+½
AvcoCp 7½s93	72	49¼	48	48	—½
AvcoC cv5½s93	116	39	37	37⅞	—⅝
Avco Fin 11s90	55	100	99	99½	
AvcoFin 9¼s87	37	99½	99	99½	+¼
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	121	99⅞	98⅞	99¼	—⅝
Avco Fin6⅛s87	15	68	68	68	
AveryPd 9⅛s81	55	101⅛	101	101⅛	+⅛
BaltGE 10⅛s82	65	105½	105	105½	+½
BaltGE 10s82	23	105½	105⅛	105½	—1
Balt GE 8⅛s75	1	100	100	100	
BaltGE 4s93	4	53¾	52	52	—½
B&O 11s77	26	104¼	104⅛	104⅛	—⅛
B&O cv6¼s97	39	121⅛	119⅞	120	—1
B&O cv4½s10f	x42	58	56½	58	+6⅛
B&O cv4½s10A	43	55¼	53	55¼	+1¾
B&O 4¼s95	9	43	42¼	43	+2¼
B&O 4s80	3	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	—⅝
BangP cv8¼s94	5	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+1⅛
BangP 5¼s92	5	63	63	63	
Bk Cal cv6¼s96	14	72	70½	72	
Bk NY cv6¼s94	72	85	84	85	
Bankam 8⅞s05	324	96½	94	96¼	+¾
Bankam 7⅞s03	34	84	84	84	—2
BankTr 2¾s00	5	87¼	87¼	87¼	—⅛
Barnet cv8½s98	125	29	26	28¾	
Bax Lb cv4⅜s90	149	135½	125⅛	135	+9
Bax Lb cv4⅜s91	206	133	126½	133	+7
Beau cv4¾s90A	52	57	55¼	55¼	—1⅝
Becton cv5s89	18	83	83	83	—5½
Becton cv4¼s88	27	93	92	92½	
Beech cv4⅞s93	43	60	59	60	+1
Belco cv6¾s88	72	58	57½	57½	—½
Belden cv8s90	59	87	85¾	87	+½
BellTPa 9⅝s14	158	103⅝	101½	103⅝	+⅞
BellTPa 8⅝s06	54	95	95⅛	95⅛	—1⅝
BellTPa 7⅞s13	3	84½	84½	84½	
BellTPa 7⅛s12	15	79	78⅞	79	—3
BellTPa 7s80	18	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	—1⅝
BellTPa 6⅝s79	5	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	—1
Bendix 9¼s31	21	103½	102½	103½	
Bendix 6⅝s92	5	76	74	74	—5
BenefCp 9⅞s79	43	104¼	104	104¼	—½
Benef 9⅛s75-78	40	101½	100¼	101¼	+½
BenefCp 6⅝s77	18	99	96⅞	99	+
BenefCp 6¾s79	8	91¼	91¼	91¼	—2⅛
BenefFin 5s77	2	93¼	93¼	93¼	—½
BenfFin 4⅞s81	25	83¾	83½	83½	+1
Berkey cv5¾s86	41	44	42⅛	42⅛	—⅝
Beth Stl 9s2000	164	100½	99	99	—⅛
BethStl 8.45s05	77	94⅞	94	94⅛	—½
BethStl 4½s90	35	64½	64½	64½	
BethStl 3¼s80	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	+⅛
BlackD 8.45s85	74	99⅛	98⅛	99⅛	—⅞
BobieB cv5⅛s81	5	44½	44½	44½	
BoisCas 10s75	65	100 11-32	99¾	100 11-32	+⅛
Borden 3⅜s04	15	94½	94	94	+4
BorgWAc 9¼s81	21	102	102	102	
BorgWAc 9⅝s75	25	100	100	100	
vlB&Me 6s70f	45	52	50	52	+1
BosEd 12¼s79	135	107	106	106¾	—¼
Braniff 11⅞s87	8	97	96½	96½	
Bran 5¾s86rw	27	58⅛	58	58¼	—1¼
BrkUnG 9⅛s95	11	90⅝	90⅛	90½	+⅝
BrkUnG 8⅝s99	15	84	83⅞	84	—2⅛
BrkUnG 4⅞s88	3	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	—2⅛
BrkUnG 3s80	1	74	74	74	—2⅝
BrwnGp 6½s78	50	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	+⅛
Bruns cv4½s81	14	75	75	75	
Budd cv5⅞s94	20	60	59	59½	—⅝
Bulova cv6s90	5	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	—⅝
Burl In cv5s91	97	80	78	79	+1
BurlNo cv5¼s92	88	88½	86⅝	88⅞	+2⅝
Burroughs 9s75	2	99¾	99¾	99¾	—½
CabCabF 8½s81	34	45⅛	44½	44½	—½
CaesrW 12½s90	218	73¾	72	72½	—⅝
CaroPwLt 7¾s	5	78	78	78	
CarTT 9½s2000	5	98	98	98	—2
CarTT cv5⅞s88	5	77	77	77	
Carrier 8⅛s96	10	83½	83⅛	83⅛	+½
Carler cv5⅛s89	30	66½	65	65	—⅛
Case 5½s90	1	55	55	55	—5
CastCk cv5⅞s94	92	73	72	72½	—⅝
CaterpT 8⅛s99	35	98⅛	98	98	+⅛
CaterpT 8⅜s82	145	100¾	100	100¾	+⅛
CaterT 5.30s92	26	72¼	72½	72½	—⅛
CaterTr 3s77	6	95	94	95	+1
Celanes cv4s90	37	55	54½	54½	—½
Cencoln cv5s96	70	43½	43	43	+⅛
Cenco cv4¾97	11	37¾	36	36	—1¾
Cen Ga 4½s20	25	48½	48½	48½	
vlCRNJ 3¼s87f	3	21	19	21	—1
CenSoya 6⅛s93	2	76½	76½	76½	
CenfTel 9¼s95	11	95	94½	95	+⅛
Champ cv4¾s94	15	73½	72	72½	+1
Chart NY 7s79	55	93	92½	93	+½
Chas B cv4⅞s93	189	68½	66¾	68¼	+½
ChaseCp 9.7s99	492	99⅝	99	99⅝	
Chas C cv6½s96	398	76	75	76	+½
ChseMig 7⅞s78	104	57	53⅝	56	+2
Chse Mtg 7⅛s83	211	35¾	33	34½	—1¾
ChasM cv6⅛s96	376	27	24¾	26¾	+1¾
Chelse cv10s99	28	76	75	75	+1
Chemetrn 9s94	22	95	94	94	—1
ChmNY 8.40s99	10	88⅞	88⅛	88¾	
Ch NY cv5⅝s96	53	69½	68	68½	—⅛
ChmNY cv5s93	19	66½	65½	66½	
ChesOh 4⅞s92	4	61	61	61	+1
ChePoMd 8⅜s09	36	98	96⅞	98	+1
ChePoMd 7⅛s12	9	79	78⅞	79	—1
ChPotVa 8⅛s09	34	95	92⅞	95	+⅛
ChPotVa 7⅛s12	53	78⅞	78½	78½	
ChllndL 4s83f	19	58	58	58	—½
CMStPP 5s55f	110	14	13½	13½	—½
CMSP 4s94	19	35	34⅝	35	+¼
ChocFl cv4½s81	21	65	65	65	—½
ChrisCft cv6s89	274	46¾	43½	46¼	+1¾
Chryslr 8⅞s95	164	66⅞	65	65	—1⅞
Chrysler 8s98	318	59½	57⅛	58	—1
ChrysFin 9s76	549	99¾	98	98	—1½
ChryF 8.25s91	44	67½	66½	67½	+1
ChryF 7.70s93	5	63¾	63¾	63¾	—1⅛
ChryFin 7⅞s86	182	63½	58	61	—2⅝
ChryFin 7s79	131	81½	80	80	—1⅜
CinG&E 4⅛s87	3	83	82½	83	+1
CIT Fin 8.85s82	175	101	100⅝	101	—½
CIT Fin 7⅝s84	10	94	94	94	
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	15	97½	97⅛	97½	—1½
Citicorp 9.7s89	2331	99½	98⅞	99	
Citicorp 6⅛s79	17	94⅛	93¼	94⅛	+1⅛
Citicorp 6⅜s80	20	92⅛	89½	92	—½
CitsSvc 7.65s01	32	80½	80½	80½	—3½
CitiesSvc 7s78	28	96¾	95⅛	96⅛	+⅛
CitiesSvc 6⅛s97	24	72	72	72	—2⅞
Citles Svc 3s77	6	93⅛	93	93	
CityInv 8⅞s97	26	71½	71	71½	+⅞
CityInv 8½s91	31	63½	61¾	63¼	+1¼
City Invst 8s91	6	61½	60	61¼	+½
City In cv7½s90	81	66	65	66	
ClarkEq 9⅛s99	10	99½	99	99	—3
ClarkEq 9s82	5	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	
ClrkECr 10⅛s79	9	103⅝	103½	103½	+½
ClrkECr 8.8s76	3	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	
ClevEl 9⅛s09	67	98	96	96	—2
ClevElIll 9s75	30	100⅛	100	100	—1
ClevElIll 8⅝s05	143	92	89⅞	90	—5
ClevElIll 8⅝s91	11	88	88	88	
ClevElIll 7⅞s90	20	80	80	80	—3
ClevElIll 3s89	18	50	50	50	
Cluett cv4¾s84	2	56¼	56¼	56¼	+¼
CMI In cv4½92	39	40	39½	39⅞	—⅛
CNA Finl 8½s95	49	66¾	64½	64½	—2¼
CoastStG 7¾s91	40	72	71⅞	72	+⅛
ColuGas 9⅞s99	29	100	98	100	
ColuGas 9⅝s89	38	98⅞	97	98⅞	+⅛
ColuGas 9⅛s95	20	94	92¼	94	+1½
ColuGas 8¾s95	5	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	—1⅛
ColuGas 8⅛s96	4	87¾	87¾	87¾	
ColGas 7½Oct	1	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	—⅞
ColuGas 7½s98	10	79½	73¼	79½	
ColuGas 5⅝s85	5	71¼	71¼	71¼	+½
ColumGas 5s82	23	76½	76	76	—¼
ColuGas 3⅞s77	7	92	91	91	
ColuGas 3s75B	4	98 9-32	98 9-32	98 9-32	
ColPict cv5¾s94	1101	55	50½	54	+3
ColPict cv4¼s87	63	55	52¼	54	+1½
ColuSOE 11s83	19	103	102½	103	
ColuSOE 8s76	15	100	99½	99½	—½
ColSOE 7¾s90	35	90⅛	90	90	—¼
ColwMt 8.20s20	17	40	39½	40	+1
ComlCr 8⅛s91	5	82½	82½	82½	—1½
ComlCr 8s81	75	93	92	92	—3⅛
ComlCr 7⅝s78	19	98⅛	97	98	—⅛
ComlCr 7⅜s92	7	78	78	78	+1
ComlCr 7s79	9	92	91⅞	92	—½
ComlCr 6⅞s77	70	97	96⅛	96½	—½
ComlCr 6⅞s79	45	94½	92	94½	+3½
ComSo cv4½91	91	65⅛	65	65½	+½
ComwEd 9s79	203	103⅛	102⅝	103¼	+1
ComwEd 8⅞s05	303	94⅛	92½	94⅛	+2⅛
ComwEd 8⅜s80	37	103⅛	103¼	103½	+⅛
ComwEd 8s75	125	100¾	100¼	100¼	—¼
ComwEd 8s03	19	89	88¼	88¼	—2¼
ComwEd 7¾s76	102	100¼	99½	99⅞	+⅛
CmwEd 7⅞s03F	44	78	78	78	—7⅛
ComwEd 7⅞s78	10	98	98	98	
ComwEd 3s77	38	93⅛	92½	92½	
Com O cv4⅞s92	234	51½	50	50½	+½
CompSc cv6s94	105	45	43	44	
ComM cv6⅛s90	1	71	71	71	
Comm M cv6s96	12	61	60½	60½	—1½
ConEd 9⅛s2000	140	80⅞	77⅞	79	+¼
ConEdis 9⅛s04	240	76½	75	75⅛	—⅞
ConEd 8.40s03	93	71	69	71	+1¼
ConEd 7.90s01	72	66¼	63⅞	66	+½
ConEd 7.90s02	9	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	
ConEdis 7⅛s03	281	65¾	64	65⅛	+1
ConEdis 5s87	166	52¾	52¼	52½	+⅛
ConEdis 5s90	52	51	49⅛	51	+2
ConEdis 4⅝s91	30	46½	46	46	—1
ConEdis 4⅝s93	149	43¾	42½	43½	—⅛
ConEdis 4⅝s91	25	46	45	45	
ConEd 4⅝s92V	45	44	42⅞	44	+¾
ConEdis 4⅝s86	26	53	51⅞	53	+1
ConEdis 4s88	15	46	46⅛	46	+1⅛
ConEdis 3⅞s82	35	59¼	57⅞	58¾	+½
ConEdis 3⅝s84	2	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+2
ConEdis 3⅝s85	5	48½	48	48½	+½
ConEdis 3¼s81	22	64	63⅝	63⅝	+⅛
ConEdis 3s79	4	76	76	76	—½
ConEdis 3s81	112	63⅛	62	63⅛	+⅛
ConEdis 2¾s82	3	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	—⅛
ConEdis 2⅞s77	80	90	88⅞	90	+1½
CGEBal 2⅞s76	10	96	96	96	—⅛
ConNGas 9s95	33	96	96	96	
ConNG 8⅝s99	20	92	92	92	—⅛
ConNG 8⅛s94	7	89	87	89	—3⅛
ConNG 7⅞s94	5	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	
ConNGas 5s82	2	81	81	81	
ConNG 4⅝s86	5	70	70	70	+1½
ConNG 4⅝s83	25	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	
ConNG 4⅝s86	5	70⅛	70	70	+½
ConPw 11⅞s94	43	103	101½	103	+1
ConPw 11⅛s82	80	103½	103	103	—½
ConPw 8⅝s76	11	101	101	101	
ConsP 8⅝s2000	11	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	—7⅛
ConsP 8⅝s2003	5	77	77	77	
ConPw 7⅝s99	162	67⅛	66	67½	+⅝
ConP 7⅝02Jun	36	65	63⅛	63⅞	—1⅛
ConP 7⅝02Oct	25	67	66⅛	67	+1⅛
ConPw 6⅞s98	3	61⅝	61¼	61¼	+¼
ConPw 6⅝s98	5	60½	60½	60½	+½
ConPw 5⅞s96	78	55¼	53	53	—2½
ConPw 4⅝s89	10	51	51	51	+¼
ConPw 4⅝s90	11	49¼	49¼	49¼	—2⅛
ConPw 2⅞s75	6	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+5-16
ConAlr cv3⅞s92	14	39	38	38	—1
ContCan 8½s90	26	94⅛	94	94	
ContIllCp 10s80	367	101⅛	101½	101⅛	
ContIllCp 6⅝s79	28	91½	91½	91½	—⅛
ContIlRlt 7⅝s79	70	42	38	40	—2
ContOil 4⅝s91	2	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+1⅛
Cont Tel 9⅝s75	215	101	100 1-32	100⅛	—½
ContDat 5⅛s87	35	63	63	63	—6⅛
CoopL cv7⅛s91	25	53⅞	53	53	
CoopL cv4⅝s92	43	33	32	32	—1½
CopwStl cv5s79	40	105	100	105	+1
Corn Pd 4⅝s83	15	77	75	77	+2⅝
CorngG 8.65s80	24	101½	101	101	—1
CouslnM 6.5s82	164	34	32	34	+2
Crane Co 7s94	115	74	72½	72⅛	—⅝
Crane cv5s93	29	192	183½	192	+5
CreditFin 8s92	2	66½	66½	66½	+½
Crescl cv5⅛s80	22	66	66	66	
CrockN 10s94	292	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛	+½
CrocN cv5⅛s96	163	69⅞	68½	69	
CrwnZel 9⅞s05	121	99⅛	98⅜	98⅞	
CrwnZ 8⅞s2000	7	95½	95½	95¼	+1⅛
CyprusM 8⅝s85	25	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	—⅛
Dartin cv4⅞s87	183	81	78	80½	+1
Dayco cv6⅛s96	83	63⅛	62	62	—1
Dayco cv6s94	10	55½	55½	55½	—½
Dayco cv5⅛s94	9	50⅝	50	50⅛	—⅞
DayHud 9⅞s95	3	95	95	95	+2⅝
DaytPL 3⅞s82	25	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+1⅞
DeereCo 7.9s87	38	96⅛	95	96⅛	—⅛
DeereCo 4⅝s83	42	72¼	72	72½	—½
DeereCr 8⅝s75	47	101 1-32	100 25-32	100 25-32	—3-32
DeereCr 8⅝s92	49	101⅛	100½	101	—⅛
vlDelLW 5s73f	19	9	8½	9	—⅛
vlDelLW 5s85f	5	8½	8½	8½	+½
vlDLW 4⅝s85f	3	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
vlDLW Inc93f	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅝
vlDLW 4s-6s42f	12	8	8	8	—2⅛
DelmPL 9⅝s88	5	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	
DelmPL 6⅝s97	10	63	62½	62½	—¼
DelMo cv5¼s94	29	75	74	74	—½
DetEd 12⅝s82	64	108½	107	108½	+1½
DetEd 12½s79	72	108	107	108	+1
DetEd 9⅞s04AA	22	85	85	85	—⅛
DetE 9.15s2000	16	77½	77½	77½	—1¼
Det Edis 9s79	12	75⅛	75⅛	75	—1⅛
DetE 8.15s2000	16	70⅛	69	69	—⅞
DetEdis 8⅛s01	20	68	67	67⅛	—3⅛
DetEdis 7s76	123	98¼	97⅝	97⅞	—¼
DetEd 6.40s98	20	56⅛	55	55½	+2⅛
DetEdis 6s96	51	55	53¼	54¼	—¼
DetEd 3⅝s76	10	94	94	94	+½
DetEd 3⅛s80	14	70⅛	70½	70½	—1½
DetEd 2⅞s84	1	54	54	54	
DetEd 2⅝s82	35	60	59	60	+1
Dial Fin 8⅝s89	8	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
DiGior cv5¼s93	17	50	50	50	
DiglIE 9⅝s2000	40	98⅛	97	98⅛	+⅞
Dillngh cv9¼s99	64	95	92	92½	—3
Dillngh cv5¼s94	29	57	56	56	
Diverln cv5⅝s91	37	56⅜	56⅛	56⅜	+⅛
Divrin cv5⅞s93	7	43⅛	43	43	
Doug Airc 5s78	1	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
Dow 8.90s2000	43	100	99	99⅞	+⅛
Dow 8.75s2000	61	99½	97¾	97¾	—1
DowCh 8⅝s05	45	95¼	95	95	—½
DowCh 6.70s98	4	80	80	80	—1
DowCh 4.35s88	3	66¼	66¼	66¼	
DPF cv5½s87	71	54¼	53	53	—1
duPont 8.45s04	270	99	95⅞	97½	+½
duPont 8s81	845	100½	99	100	+¼
DukePw 9¾s04	113	93⅜	92	93⅛	
DukePw 9½s05	80	92	90½	92	+¾
DukePw 8⅛s03	5	82	82	82	—1
DukePw 7⅛s02	7	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	+2⅛
DukePw 13s79	135	109½	108	109	+1¼
DukePw 7⅛s01	25	72½	72	72½	—5⅛
DukeP 6.8s78	35	92	91½	92	+1
Duplan cv5½s94	43	27½	26½	27	
Duqwlt 8¾s2000	28	97	95	95	—1
DuqsnLt 8⅛s76	24	101	100⅛	101	+½
DuqsnLt 5s2010	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	+⅛
DuqsnLt 4⅛s89	8	60⅛	60	60	—⅛
DuqsnLt 2⅞s77	10	91	90	90	—1½
East AL cp5s92	131	39	38½	38½	+½
East A cv4⅞s93	106	37⅞	39	39	—⅛
EdisElIll 5s95	3	48	48	48	—1
ElPa cv8⅛s95A	102	95½	94	94	—⅞
ElPaso cv8⅛s95	8	98¼	98¼	93¼	
ElPas cv6s93A	92	73	71	71	—2
Englhd cv5¼s97	124	86½	84	86	+1½
EquitL cv6¾s90	2	67	67	67	—5
vlErie 5s2020f	5	4	4	4	—½
vlErie 4½s15f	4	23	23	23	
vlErie 3⅛s90f	12	10½	10½	10½	
vlErie 3⅛s2000f	36	11	10½	11	—⅝
Essex cv5⅝s96	2	92	92	92	
Esterl cv6¼s95	8	53	52½	53	
Evans cv6⅛s94	176	47¾	46½	46¾	+¼
Exxon 6½s98	68	80⅞	77⅞	80	—⅛
Exxon 6s97	56	76	75	75¼	+¼
ExxnPipe 9s04	318	101	99	101	+1⅛
Fairch cv4⅞s92	44	45	44	44	—½
FamlyFin 5s81	5	60	60	60	—1⅛
FamFin 4⅞s90	22	34½	33	34	+½
Farah cv5s94	13	45¼	43	44	—1¼
Fedders 8⅞s94	18	60	59	59	+⅛
Fedders cv5s96	86	40	38	40	+2
FdNMt cv4⅝s96	590	86	83	85½	
FdPac cv5½s87	63	114	108	108	—6
FedDStr 7⅛s02	5	83¼	83½	83½	
Fibrbd cv6¼s98	50	75⅛	75	75¼	—⅛
Finan 10¼s90	53	101	100½	100½	—¼
Firestne 9¼s04	20	100¼	100¼	100¼	
Firestne 8⅛s83	53	101¾	100	100	+¼
Firestne 3¼s77	20	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+½
FstBkSys 6⅝s79	13	94⅛	94	94	+⅛
FstChiCp 6⅝s80	25	91	91	91	—⅛
FstChiCp 6¼s78	56	93⅛	93¼	93¼	—⅛
FstComBk 7¾	5	73½	73½	73½	+2
FstIntBn 9⅝s99	6	102	101	101⅛	+⅛
FstIntBnc 9s83	11	97	97	97	—4½
FstNOr 6¾s80	3	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	—1⅛
FstNBos 8s82	91	98½	98¼	98⅜	—⅛
FstNBos 7.6s81	82	96	94⅞	94⅞	—1½
FstNBos 6⅝s80	8	91½	91⅛	91½	+½
FstNBos 6⅝s79	18	93	93	93	
FstPen cv7s93	26	61	60¼	61	
FstSec 10¼s90	91	104½	103⅞	103⅞	+⅛
FstUnR cv7s91	3	73	73	73	+2
FstWisc 8⅛s96	113	75	74½	75	
FWisNB 6.8s80	22	86	80	86	+6
Fischb cv4⅝s97	90	70	69	69½	+¼
FishFd cv6½s94	15	75⅛	75	75	—3
FlexlV cv4⅞s97	57	61	59½	59¾	—1½
FlaPLt 10⅛s81	474	103⅛	101½	102½	—⅛
FlaPLt 8⅝s82	124	100	98⅛	100	
FlaPLt 8⅛s75	76	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞	—¼
FlaPwLt 8⅛s80	23	99	98	98	—1
FMC 9⅛s2000	70	99¼	99⅛	99¼	—½
FMC 7½s2001	30	82⅝	82⅛	82⅝	+1⅝
FMC cv4¼s92	33	61	60⅛	61	
FoodFair 4s79	6	74½	74	74½	+½
Ford Mt 9⅛s94	70	101⅛	99½	100½	—1¼
Ford Mt 8⅛s90	19	93½	93½	93½	—½
FordMt 7.40s80	34	97	96½	96½	—1
Ford Mt 7⅛s77	77	99⅛	98½	99⅛	+¼
FordMt 6⅛s79	12	95	93½	93⅞	—2⅛
FordCrd 10⅛s94	20	104	104	104	—1½
FordCrd 9⅛s81	64	104½	103¾	104½	+½
FordCrd 9½s95	10	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	
FordCr 8⅞sNov	45	97⅛	95	95⅛	—2
FordCrd 8⅝s83	92	100¼	99⅝	100⅛	+½
FordCrd 8⅛s95	22	87½	87⅛	87½	+¼
FordCrd 8⅝s76	109	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	—⅛
FordCrd 8⅝s82	13	97¼	97	97¼	—1⅛
FordCrd 7⅝s91	17	87⅛	82	82	
FordCrd 7⅝s79	30	96½	95⅛	96½	—½
FordCrd 7s80	24	93⅛	91	93⅛	+2⅛
FordCrd 6⅞s78	36	96	95	95	—1½
FordCr cv4⅞s98	378	66¼	65	66	+½
FordCr cv4½s96	163	60½	59⅛	59½	+¼
FoMcK cv6s94	70	71	68	69	—2⅛
FruehF cv5⅞s94	39	59½	58	58	
FruehF 9.15s83	47	100½	100	100½	+½
FruehF 7.60s84	5	88	88	88	+2⅞
FruehF 7.50s78	52	97	96⅛	96¼	
FruehFln 7s79	5	91½	91½	91½	
Fuqua 9⅛s98	44	65½	65	65	—2
Fuqualnd 7s88	29	55½	55	55½	
GACCp cv5⅞s94	127	27¾	26	26¼	—1½
GAC PCr 12s75	176	91	89	91	+1⅛
GAC PCr 11s77	106	65½	64	65½	—½
GnATr cv5⅛s99	132	73	72½	73	+½
GenElec 8½s04	207	99⅛	97	97½	—⅛
GenElec 7½s96	121	90⅛	89	89⅞	—1⅛
GenElec 6⅝s79	40	94½	94⅛	94⅛	—⅛
GenEl 5.30s92	37	74	72½	74	+⅞
GenElec 3½s76	44	97	96¼	97	
GnElCr 8⅞s82	4	103⅛	100	100	—2⅞
GnElCr 8.6s85	131	100⅛	99½	100⅛	+1⅛
GnElCr 8⅛s76	77	103	102⅛	103	+1⅛
GnElCr 7⅝s78	715	96⅞	95¼	96½	—⅛
GenElCre 7s80	85	94	93⅛	93⅞	—⅛
GenElCr 7s79	4	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	+⅞
GenFds 8⅞s90	109	100⅛	100	100	—1
GenFds 7⅛s84	24	96½	94⅛	94⅛	—1⅛
GenFds 3⅝s76	2	96½	96½	96½	+¾
G Host cv11s88	4	84	84	84	+½
G Host cv5s88	21	45½	44½	45½	+1
GenInst cv5s92	110	53	51	51½	—½
GenIns cv4¼s85	3	59	59	59	+1
GenMill 8⅞s95	36	96⅜	96	96	—½
GMotAc 8⅞s99	107	98	97	97	—½
GMotAc 8⅝s77	207	103	101	102½	+1½
GnMotAcc 8s93	32	89	87⅛	89	+⅞
GMotA 7.85s98	41	87½	87½	87½	
GMotAc 7⅞s95	80	82	81½	81½	—⅛
GMot Ac 7⅞s90	48	82¾	81⅛	81⅛	—3
GMotAc 7⅝s92	17	82⅛	80	80	—3
GMotAc 6⅜s88	15	83	77⅛	80	—⅛
GrMotAcc 5s77	234	94⅞	94	94⅛	—⅛
GnMotAcc 5s80	119	86⅛	84	86⅛	+⅛
GMotAcc 5s80r	20	84¾	84¼	84¾	
GnMotAcc 5s81	61	84⅛	83⅛	84⅛	—½
GMotAc 4⅛s87	24	67⅛	68⅛	67	—⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s82	48	78⅛	77⅛	78⅛	+⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s83	55	77	75	75	—1½
GMotAc 4⅝s85	49	73	70½	72	+⅛
GnMotAcc 4s79	87	86⅛	86	86⅛	+⅛
GMotAc 3⅝s75	40	98 17-32	98 17-32	98 17-32	
GMotCp 8⅝s05	276	99	96⅛	99	—⅛
GMotCp 8.05s85	391	100⅛	98	100½	+2
GMotCp 3⅛s79	5	86	85	86	—½
GenPU 10¼s80	80	103	101	103	—2
GTCal 9⅝s2000	12	103	101	101	+1
GenT El 9⅛s75	22	99	98⅞	98⅞	—⅛
GenT El 9⅞s90	18	99½	98	98	—1
GenT El 8⅞s76	76	102	101	101	—⅛
GenT El 6⅛s91	52	79⅛	78	78	—2
GnTlEl cv6¼s96	122	73	72	73	+½
GnTlEl cv5s92	204	62	60½	61½	+1
GenTel cv4s90	53	56½	55½	56½	+¼
Genesco 9⅞s76	99	98	97⅛	98	+2
GaPac cv5¾s94	302	112½	107½	112½	+5
GaPac cv5¼s96	406	95⅛	90	95⅛	+4⅝
GaPow 11s79	436	101½	100	100⅜	—½
GaPow 8⅞s2000	6	76¼	76⅛	76	+¼
GaPow 8⅛s04	190	73½	71⅛	73½	+1½
GaPow 8⅛s2001	16	70	68½	70	+1½
GaPow 7⅞s2003	13	66½	65½	66½	+⅛
GaPow 7⅛s2001	19	65	64¾	56	—½
GaPw 7⅝s02De	55	64⅛	58	62	—
GaPw 7⅝s02Jy	19	65⅞	63	63	—½
GaPw 7⅛s2001	22	63	62	62	—2
Giddl cv4⅞s87	42	50	49⅛	50	
Goodrch 9⅞s82	273	101⅞	100½	101⅛	+⅛
Goodrich 7s97	52	70½	70	70	—½
Goodyr 8.60s95	65	95	94⅛	94⅛	+⅛
Goodyr 7.35s97	65	83¼	81	82	+2
Grace cv6⅛s96	172	100⅛	97½	99⅛	—1⅛
Grace cv4¼s90	27	65	64	64	
GrandUn 4⅛s78	1	90	90	90	
Granit cv4⅛s94	102	72	69½	72	+1½
Grant 4⅛s87	41	31½	31	31½	—⅛
Grant cv4¾s96	356	24½	23	24⅛	—⅛
Grant cv4s90	10	33	33	33	—⅛
GrNoN cv4¼s91	7	86	83½	83½	
GrNRy 2⅝s82	5	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
Grevh cv6½s90	78	77	75	75½	—1½
Grolier 9⅞s91	141	50	49	50	
Grolier cv4¼s87	22	28½	25½	28½	+2
Grumm cv8s99	55	95⅛	94½	95⅛	+1⅛
Grum cv4¼s92	127	52¾	51	52¼	+½
GuardMt 7⅛s79	49	29½	29	29½	+1⅛
GulfMO 5s56f	3	41⅛	41	41⅛	+½
GulfMO 4s44B	3	35	35	35	+1
GulfOil 8⅛s85	114	96⅞	95⅛	96⅛	+1⅛
GlfRes cv6¼s91	430	139	130½	137⅞	—½
GulfWn 7s03A	144	62⅛	60⅛	62	+⅛
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	161	62½	61	62½	+½
GulfWtInd 6s88	66	65	62	65	+½
GlfWn cv5½s93	402	71¾	70½	71½	—⅛
GlfWn cv5¼s87	84	87	84½	86⅛	+1⅛
GlfW cv5¼s87A	10	86¼	85⅛	85⅞	—½
Hallibr 9½s2000	92	102	100⅜	102	+1
Hallibrtn 8⅛s81	44	101½	99½	101½	+1⅛
Harris 7.20s80	11	94	90⅛	90⅛	—3½
HartHdN 8¼s96	5	76	76	76	+½
HawnEl 11⅛s04	16	104⅜	103½	103½	
HellerW 9½s89	3	93½	93½	93½	—1½
HellerW 7⅛s93	3	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	—⅛
HelmrP cv5s87	36	167	157	157	—8
Hercules 8⅛s83	183	100⅛	100	100⅛	+⅛
Hercln cv6½s99	1337	110	101	110	+9
Heublein 8⅛s85	50	97⅞	97⅛	97⅞	—⅛
Heublin cv4⅛s97	191	79	75½	79	+2
HillnH cv5⅛s95	715	66¼	66	66	+½
HoernW cv5s94	50	79¼	78	78	—⅛
Hollm 9⅛s95xw	34	93	88	93	+2⅛
Harywl 5.60s92	13	69¼	69¼	69¼	+⅛
Honeywell 4s76	10	95	95	95	
HonyF 9.65s81	7	101	100⅛	101⅛	—½
HonywFin 7s78	95	95¼	94¼	94⅞	—½
HospAffil 10s99	27	72½	70	72½	+2½
HostInt cv5½s94	50	56¼	55½	55½	
HousF 10.4s81	40	106	105	106	
HouseFin 9s76	40	102	101	102	—½
HousFin 8⅛s75	95	100⅛	100	100	
HousFin 8½s01	36	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	—⅛
HousFin 8s84	1	95	95	95	—1
HousFin 4⅞s81	3	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	—1¼
HousFin 4½s77	1	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+½
HousFin 4⅞s87	18	68½	68	68½	—5
HouseFin 4s78	5	90	90	90	+1
HouNG 9.75s95	25	98⅛	95⅛	96⅛	—5⅛
HouNG 8.85s75	23	100¾	100⅛	100¾	+⅛
Human cv6s89	24	65	64	65	+1
IllBellTel 8s04	227	91½	89½	90	—⅛
IlBell 7⅝s2006	21	85¼	85	85	—½
IllPow 10⅛s04	1	110	110	110	+1⅛
IndBellT 10s14	81	106	105	106	—⅛
IndBellT 8⅛s11	56	90	88⅛	88⅛	—1⅞
IndMich 10⅛s82	25	101⅞	101	101⅛	—½
IndMich 6⅛s78	5	93	93	93	—½
InIndStl 8⅛s99	46	95½	94¼	94⅛	—2⅛
Inslico cv7⅞s99	20	91¼	91	91	
Instlinv 7⅞s80	104	34½	32	33⅛	—⅛
IntHarv 9s04	53	98⅛	95⅛	97	—⅛
IntHar 4.80s91	3	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	
InHarv 4⅝s88	2	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
InHarC 9.15s82	166	102	100	100⅞	—1⅛
IntHarC 7⅝s93	10	80	80	80	—1
IntHarCr 7s77	18	97⅛	95⅛	97⅛	—⅛
IntHarC 4⅝s81	21	79	79	79	—1
IntHarC 4⅝s79	45	84	82⅛	84	+2
IntMin cv4s91	318	120	110	120	+4⅞
IntNick 6.85s93	2	87	87	87	
IntPap 8.85s95	26	97⅛	97	97⅛	—1⅛
IntPap cv4¼s96	34	65⅞	66	66⅛	—⅞
IntTT 11s82	79	108⅛	107	107⅛	—1⅛
IntTT 8.90s95	38	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	—½
IntTT 8.30s75	95	101½	100⅛	100⅞	+⅛
IpcoH cv5¼s	13	57⅛	51¼	51⅛	+⅛
JerC PL 2⅞s76	17	96	96	96	+1⅛
JimWall 8s93	34	76½	73	76½	+1½
JimW cv5¼s91	125	95	94	94½	+½
JoneLau 9⅞s95	7	96	94⅛	95	+2
Jones Lau 8s98	8	77	77	77	—2
JoneLau 6⅞s94	76	64	58	64	
KaneMil 9⅛s90	16	85½	84	85½	+½
Kennect 7⅞s01	27	88⅛	88	88	
KimbCl 5⅞s91	4	77	77	77	
KimbCl 5⅝s92	5	74	74	74	
KimbCl 4⅝s86	10	75	75	75	+3½
KingsC El 6s97	7	64	64	64	
KingsDSt 10s90	40	82⅛	81	81	—1
Kirsch cv6s95	3	74	74	74	
Kraftco 8⅞s04	18	95	94⅛	95	—⅛
Kraftco 6⅞s96	25	84⅛	84½	84⅛	
Kresge cv6s99	865	101½	99¼	101½	+1⅛
vlLSMS 3⅛s97f	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
vlLVHT 5s84f	2	19	18	18	—1⅛
vlLeV 4½sE03f	15	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	
vlLehV 4sD03f	30	8⅛	5	8⅛	—⅛
vlLeThV 5s79f	1	19	19	19	
LibMcN cv5s89	28	56	55	55	—5
LiggMyer 6s92	83	72½	71⅛	72⅛	+⅛
Litton 8⅛s76	65	98⅛	97½	98⅛	+1½
Litton cv3½s87	44	39¼	38½	39¼	+⅛
LMI Inv 6⅝s82	43	33	32	33	+½
Lockhd 4⅛s76	10	95½	95⅛	95½	+2⅞
Lockh cv4¼s92	634	39	34½	37⅛	+⅛
Loews 6⅞s93	297	58½	57	58⅛	+⅛
LomN cv5¼s91	70	54	51	53	+1
Lone SG 9⅛s95	5	99½	99⅛	99⅛	—⅛
LoneSG 4⅝s82	10	77	77	77	+2
LonSin cv5⅛s93	7	65	65	65	
LoneSIn 4⅛s90	13	71	70⅛	71	+½
LoneIsLt 9⅛s82	69	101⅛	100	101	—⅛
LongILt 8⅛s75	26	100 13-32	100⅛	100⅛	
Lorillrd 6⅝s93	9	63½	63	63	—1⅛
Lorillard 3s76	5	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+15-32
LouGE 4⅝s90	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	+¼
LouNah 7⅛s93	27	74½	74	74½	+1⅛
LouNsh 4⅝s87	3	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+½
LouN 3⅛s2003	2	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
LTV Cp 7⅞s77	536	179⅛	163	172	—2⅛
LTV Cp 5⅛s76	2	95½	95½	95½	
LTV Cp 5s88	401	47⅛	46	46½	—⅛
LuckySt cv5s93	2	138	138	138	—8
LykY 11s2000	21	92½	91½	92½	+2
LykY 7½s94old	192	66⅞	65¼	66⅞	+1⅛
Lyk 7½s94new	224	66⅞	65⅛	66⅞	+⅛
MacDon cv6s87	8	52	52	52	
MackF 8½s77	76	99⅛	99	99	—1
MackT 7⅝s97	8	78	78	78	+1
MackT 5⅛s81	1	80	80	80	+1⅛
Macke cv4½s92	4	43½	42⅛	43½	+1⅛
MacvCr 7⅛s77	30	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	—½
Macy cv5s92	4	71	71	71	
Macy cv4¼s90	3	73	72	72	—3
MadSq cv6¼s87	11	53	52⅝	53	+1
MaineC 5⅝s78	25	81½	81½	81½	+⅛

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 3)

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.43	5.6780	101.335*	58.87*	38.42y	—	6.8930*	94.59*	43.91*
Frankfurt	2.3820	5.5736	—	57.51*	3.787x	98.15*	6.768*	93.10*	43.06*
London (z)	2.34105	—	5.5725	9.68	1480.75	5.67675	83.325	9.3195	12.9550
Milan	632.65	1479.45	265.29	152.95	—	260.50	17.9630	246.83	114.22
Paris	4.14125	9.66375	173.600*	—	6.3525x	170.700*	11.7575*	161.725*	75.00*
Zurich	2.561	6.0042	107.46*	61.91*	0.4048*	105.41*	7.23*	—	46.5*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.5325; Escudo: 24.625; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.235; Schilling: 16.36; Sw. krona: 3.9630; Yen: 290.60; Belgian financial franc: 36.475.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

STAR FUND S.A

Siège Social: 11 Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, Luxembourg.

R.C. Luxembourg B 8446

La Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A., 11 Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, Luxembourg, en les bureaux de laquelle la Société Star Fund S.A. avait fait élection de son siège social dénonce, avec effet immédiat, tous offices de domiciliation et de Transfer Agent de ladite société, constituée le 25 avril 1969 par devant Maître Camille Hellinckx, notaire de résidence à Luxembourg, acte publié au Recueil Spécial C-No. 76 du 14 mai 1969.

Luxembourg, le 5 mai 1975.

Banque Lambert-Luxembourg,
Société Anonyme.

New Issue
May 5, 1975

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

KINGDOM OF NORWAY

DM 100,000,000.-

8¼% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1975/1980

Offering price: 100%
Interest: 8¼% p. a., payable annually on May 1 of each year
Maturity: May 1, 1980
Listing: Frankfurt (Main)

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Kredietbank S. A. Luxembourgeoise	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited	Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Limited
Bergens Privatbank	Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse	Den norske Creditbank
Alahli Bank of Kuwait K. S. C.	Algemene Bank Nederland N. V.	A. E. Ames & Co. Limited
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N. V.	Andresens Bank A/S	Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Julius Baer International Limited	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Banque de Bruxelles S. A.	Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S. A.
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S. A.	Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S. A.	Banque Rothschild	Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank	Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale	Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft – Frankfurter Bank –	Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited
Gunnar Bøhn & Co. A/S	Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG
Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Industriel et Commercial	Crédit Lyonnais
Credit Suisse White Weld Limited	Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Den Danske Landmandsbank
Delbrück & Co.	Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse Zentralbank der Genossenschaften	Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	European Banking Company Limited
Fellesbanken A/S	Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Hambros Bank Limited
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited	Kansallis-Osake-Pankki	Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kjobenhavns Handelsbank	Kleinwort, Benson Limited	Kredietbank N. V.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International	Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S. A. K.)	Kuwait International Investment Co. s. a. k.
Kuwait Investment Company (S. A. K.)	Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited	Lazard Frères et Cie
Lazard Frères & Co.	Manufacturers Hanover Limited	Merck, Finck & Co.
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.	Morgan & Cie International S. A.	Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Nordiska Föreningsbanken Ab	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.	Orion Bank Limited
Post- och Kreditbanken, PKbanken	Privatbanken	N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited	Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated	Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S. A.
Svenska Handelsbanken	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited	Trinkaus & Burkhardt
UBS-DB Corporation	Vereins- und Westbank	M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Wood Gundy Limited

STAR FUND INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COMPANY S.A.

Siège Social: 11 Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, Luxembourg.

R.C. Luxembourg B 8447.

La Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A., 11 Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, Luxembourg, en les bureaux de laquelle la Société Star Fund International Advisory Company S.A. avait fait élection de son siège social dénonce, avec effet immédiat, tous offices de domiciliation de ladite société, constituée le 25 avril 1969 par devant Maître Camille Hellinckx, notaire de résidence à Luxembourg, acte publié au Recueil Spécial C-No. 76 du 14 mai 1969.

Luxembourg, le 5 mai 1975.

Banque Lambert-Luxembourg,
Société Anonyme.

assurez-vous
sans vous déranger des
intérêts
au taux actuariel annuel brut de
10,50 à 12,50%
en ouvrant
un compte bancaire
à échéance de 6 à 12 ans - à partir de 5000 f -

SOCIETE DE BANQUE ET D'INVESTISSEMENTS
26, bd d'Italie MONTE-CARLO (Principauté de Monaco)

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, MAY 5, 1975

Euromarket

Yield, Strong Currency Cited For Activity in Euromark Sector

By William Ellington

LONDON, May 4 (AP-DJ).—ie deutsche-mark sector of the robond market is continuing to rive at a time when activity in her sectors is slowing.

West German bankers estimate at more than 1 billion marks DM-denominated international ite and bond issues will be float- during the next two months. contrast, underwriters are timating that only a modest nount of Eurodollar note and nd issues will be floated in the me period.

At the moment, two Euromark ues have been scheduled and ree others are expected shortly. owever, the calendar of Euro- llar offerings is blank and only few names are mentioned as ndidates for issues in the next onth or so.

One of the reasons for the dis- pancy in activity between the o sectors has been a divergence short-term interest rates. eutsche-mark interest rates ok like they will move lower, t we could well see dollar rates rt to move up," a Luxembourg nker commented.

Even now, the incentive for in- stors to put funds in medium- m Euromark notes rather than ort-term deposits is greater an for an investor in dollars. r example, five-year Euromark tes are currently yielding ound 8.25 per cent while six- onth Euromark deposits yield v about 5 per cent. Thus, the -point difference in yield acts quite an incentive to buy notes.

Small Gain

However, an investor gains only out 1.5 points if he invests in 5-per-cent, five-year Eurodollar tes instead of 7.75-per-cent, six- nth Eurodollar deposits.

Aside from the incentive to switch out of short-term money-market instruments, Euromark notes have benefited from expectations that the mark will remain a strong currency because of West Germany's huge trade surplus and low inflation.

Thus, international syndicates have been able to place many more deutsche-mark issues so far this year than dollar issues, partly because of suspicions that the dollar will remain a relatively weak currency for the foreseeable future.

The volume of public DM issues announced or floated so far this year has totaled 2.595 billion marks while private placements have exceeded 1.2 billion marks. In contrast, the amount of public Eurodollar issues in the period has come to the equivalent of only about 1.7 billion marks.

Currently on offer is a 100-million-mark, seven-year note issue of Kawasaki Steel Corp. under guaranty of Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank. The syndicate manager has indicated the notes will be offered at a discount bearing 8.75 per cent.

Also on offer is a 60-million-mark, 10-year bond issue of IAKW, the Vienna fair organization. The Austrian government-guaranteed bonds are expected to be offered at a discount bearing 8.75 per cent.

Coming Issues

Among Euromark offerings expected in the next few weeks are ones for Estel, the Hoesch-Hoogovens steel group, through a Deutsche Bank syndicate; a Swedish nuclear power utility offering and one for the Swedish Investment Bank.

Coming later are issues for Voest, the Austrian steelmaker, Nippon Telephone & Telegraph, Sumitomo Metal Industries, Statoil of Norway and the Mexican government, among others.

Expected to be scheduled next week is a 12 to 15-million European unit of account, 10-year bond issue for Copenhagen Telephone bearing 9.75 per cent. In addition, there will be a 500-million-Luxembourg-franc, 10-year bond issue of the European Investment Bank. Underwriting sources expect the bonds to be offered with an 8.5 or 8.75-per-cent coupon rate.

Market Turnover

	May 2	April 25
Cedel	$203.3 mil.	$242.3 mil.
Euroclear	$211.5 mil.	$231.4 mil.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

April 26	Latest Week	Prior Week	1974
Commodity index	198.9	202.2	229.4
*Currency in cir.	$78,128,000	$78,478,000	$72,848,000
*Total loans	$128,717,000	$129,412,000	$123,334,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,288,000	2,491,000	2,907,000
Auto production	145,060	137,177	154,963
Daily oil pr'd (bbls)	8,387,000	8,352,000	8,876,000
Fr'ght car l'dings		447,408	542,435
*Elec. Pwr. Kw-hr.	33,327,000	32,502,000	33,209,000
Busn failures	313	294	336

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	April	Prior Month	1974
A-Employed	84,086,000	83,849,000	85,787,000
A-Unemployed	8,176,000	7,980,000	4,537,000
	March	Prior Month	1974
Ind'stl Prodn	109.6	R110.7	124.7
*Personal income	$1,194,600,000	R$1,193,400,000	$1,117,100,000
*Money supply	$287,100,000	$283,800,000	$275,200,000
Csmrs price index	157.8	157.2	143.1
Cnstrctn contr'cts	153	135	131
A-*Mfr's inventories	$151,308,000	$151,985,000	$126,580,000
A-*Exports	$8,715,980	$8,788,000	$7,625,400
A-*Imports	$7,335,600	$7,872,000	$7,741,000

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division. McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised.
A-Seasonally Adjusted.

U.S. Economic Scene

Psychological Lift Needed From Washington

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, May 4 (NYT).—At the crisis point of the Great Depression, when the nation was suffering from a huge erosion of its wealth and savings, when the hosts of the unemployed faced the grim problem of survival, when production and trade had withered and when the nation's spirit was enduring a most rigorous test, President Franklin Roosevelt sought to rally the American public with an inspirational inaugural address on March 4, 1933, in which he sought their understanding and support.

"Let me assert my firm belief," he said, "that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

Now, more than four decades later, when confidence is again at a low ebb, although the economy is troubled by less critical problems, the nation needs a new psychological lift from its leadership in Washington. But the danger this time is not overwhelming fear of the future; it is rather that impatience, imprudence and complacency might be addressed to the vexing problems of the day, domestic and international, political and economic.

Harsh as the present realities are, with the worst recession of the last 30 years still unchecked, unemployment rising, the federal deficit on the way to record heights and continuing world tensions, there is a possibility of better days ahead if the United States and other nations do not blunder into economic mismanagement, reduced international cooperation and political confrontations.

The war in Vietnam, so costly and wrenching in human and economic terms, is over but its lessons and legacy will affect international relationships for years.

To refute the argument of those who maintain it means the demise of U.S. internationalism and a fading of its dominant role in global affairs, President Ford in his recent speech at Tulane University said that the events in Vietnam portended "neither the end of the world nor of America's leadership in the world."

Apart from its toll of American lives over more than a decade, the war caused a severe strain on this nation's economic affairs. The inadequate financing of expenditures for Vietnam, when the Johnson administration shunned a tax increase or reductions in other spending to pay for it, has been cited as one of the root causes of soaring inflation in recent years.

Total budget outlays rose from the $106-billion level in fiscal 1962 to $200 billion by 1971 and to more than $300 billion in 1975. While the defense commitment in the budget gap has been steadily rising in dollars, its portion has been steadily declining as a percentage of total outlays since 1962—dropping from a high of 47.2 per cent to a current estimate of 26.9 per cent for this fiscal year. At the height of U.S. involvement, the war cost the U.S. balance of payments more than $4 billion a year.

The non-Communist world is still reeling from the effects of inflation, sharply increased oil prices, a vast shift of wealth, distorted trade patterns, hunger, social unrest and a serious economic contraction.

There have been encouraging signs recently that many countries are on the point of emerging from their deep economic downturns. A new Middle East war could reverse that process. What they need so desperately now is a more stable political environment and greater international understanding and coordination to hasten that recovery.

The progress toward a brighter economic situation seems to be proceeding most encouragingly in the United States, and this is a prime source of hope for other nations in this increasingly interdependent world. As the world's largest and most dynamic economy and the leading international leader, the United States exerts a powerful influence on the prosperity or advancement of many other lands.

But the economic recovery so far in this country is still too fragile for comfort and caution must still prevail in fiscal and monetary policies to assure a firm return to economic equilibrium.

The most encouraging development in recent months has been the significant abatement of U.S. inflationary pressures, which has had salutary impact on the general mood of economic analysts, even though the effects are more psychological than actual, so far. If sustained, it will help worldwide trade and general economic health.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, May 4 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange registered their fourth consecutive weekly advance last week in continued active trading.

At the conclusion of trading last week, the Dow Jones industrial average was up 36.68 points at 848.48. In the preceding three weeks the key barometer had advanced 64.54 points.

A favorable factor last week was Wednesday's move by President Ford in further deferring an increase in oil import tariffs and in starting an administrative process that could end all price controls on domestic crude oil in two years.

The investment community generally reacted favorably to details of the Treasury's new financing plan, which was announced after the market closed Thursday. Analysts noted that the amount involved was lower than expected and thus not so likely to choke off money for corporate expansion.

The stock market was also buoyed by the statement of Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, on Thursday, that the Fed would pursue a policy to promote a 5-per-cent to 7-per-cent growth in the money supply. This would permit easier credit and help spur the economic recovery.

The unconditional surrender of the South Vietnamese government to the Viet Cong announced early last week had little or no effect on the market.

The news on Friday that the nation's unemployment rate climbed to 8.9 per cent in April—highest since 1941—from 8.7 per cent in March, had little effect on the market. However, the Labor Department reported that total employment in April increased for the first time in seven months.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers ... are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Kotrin .30a	36	5	4½	4¾	
CMAT Corp	57	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅜
PE Inc .71e	78	12	10	10	—1½
CG Indust	61	2	1½	1¾	— ⅛
AA Corp	5	2½	2	2½	
AffilPap .12e	70	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
Zeta Chem s	171	22	16½	22	+5¾
ushnelCo .60	6	10½	10	10½	
riAlsWesly .40	131	8¾	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅞
Alliance Ross	474	1⅝	1	1¼	+ ¼
dvanced Mem	265	4½	4	4⅛	— ½
dvancdMicr De	123	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
vent Corp	47	12	11½	11½	— ½
Affiler Inc	256	13¾	11	13½	+2
gnco Eag Vin	865	5⅞	5	5¾	+ ⅜
Californie	20	7¼	7	7¼	
laTenNGas 1.20	0	10½	10⅛	10½	
anthus Corp	55	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
lagkalirit .05e	389	15¼	14¼	15¼	
lrchChm .48	8	53	50½	52	+2½
lexandAlex .90	395	31⅞	30⅝	31½	+1⅛
lexBaldwin 1.60	465	21½	20¼	20½	—1
lcoinc .12e	92	8	7½	8	+ ½
lergan Pharm	277	13¼	12½	13	
lied Leisure	7	2½	2½	2½	
ed Telcph .40	20	10¾	10⅜	10½	
llynBacon .25	40	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
monBoxBd .40c	12	11¼	11¼	11¼	
marex Inc	92	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
m Appraisal	69	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
m Beef Packer	5	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
m Building .36	2	6½	6½	6½	
mExpress .80	4891	38⅛	34⅞	38	+2⅝
m Filtrona .52	42	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
mFinlCorp .94	1392	13	12½	13	+ ½
mFinlCo pf	300	8	8	8	
mFinlCo wt	185	2⅛	1½	2⅛	+ ⅜
m Furniture	20	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
mGreetings .25	2262	12¾	10½	12	+1½
mLaFranc .05e	17	6	6	6	
m Microsystm	402	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅜
m Nuclear	215	3⅛	2½	3½	— ⅛
mQuasar Petro	162	10⅝	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅝
m Telecomm	144	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ½
m Telev&Com	507	14½	12½	14½	+2
mWeldMfg .80	6	8¼	8	8	
nmestGro Inc	55	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
mierre Devel	37	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
nacomp Inc	19	8	8	8	
nadite Inc	59	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
nalogDevices s	112	10	9¼	9¾	+ ¼
nderson Jacobs	95	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
nheusrBush .60	2779	39½	37¼	38¾	
nlaCorp .06e	72	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
pexcoInc .20b	86	17½	16	16	—1½
pplidDigit Data	507	8¼	6⅞	8⅛	+1⅝
pplid Material	78	5⅞	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
rden Mayfair	135	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
rgoPetrol s	30	7½	7	7¼	— ¼
rkWnGas 1.10	42	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	— ⅛
rlen Prop .1e	64	5¼	4¾	5	
rrow Automot	153	3¼	2¾	3¼	— ½
rrowHartH	506	19¼	17½	19¼	+2⅝
ugWayMfg .50	8	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
rvida Corp	122	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
spenSkiing Cp	5	8¾	8¼	8¼	
ssdCataBtg .34	205	14½	13¾	14½	
ssdTrkLnf .48	32	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ½
tlanGasLt 1.20	73	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	— ⅛
tlanNRIEs .75e	47	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
tlanticSh .70	47	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
tlas Hotels .10	6	3½	3½	3½	
twood Oceanics	461	10⅝	9¼	10	+ ½
twoodOcean un		10½	10	10	— ½
twoodOcean wt	12	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
utomMed Lab	28	7½	6¾	7¼	
zcon Corp	56	8	7½	7⅞	
BDO Inl 1.80	182	15¾	14¼	14¾	+ ½
abcockInd .20	2	4	4	4	
airdWarn .91g	72	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
aird Atomics	37	3⅞	2¾	3⅛	+ ⅜
aker Bros Inc	25	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
akerFentres .80	66	25¾	24¾	25¼	+ ¼
aldwinLyon .40	109	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
ally Mfg .02e	627	14¼	13	13¾	— ½
antek Corp	67	4¼	4	4¼	
angorHyd 1.28	7	15	15	15	
ankBldgEq .90	28	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
ankofMRI 1.25e	119	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
arisGeo .44	13	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
arber Green .60	122	14½	13¾	14½	+ ⅜
arden Co .40a	32	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
arnes HindePh	46	15	14	14	—1
arnesMfg .95e	37	2½	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
arnett Winston	9	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
arnett Winst un	5	1¾	1⅞	1⅞	
assettFurn .80	74	17½	15¾	17½	+1½
ay ess Mkts .60	6	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
eelyCorp .20	31	5½	4½	5½	+ ⅜
eard Oil .04e	244	6	4⅞	5⅞	+1⅛
eeline Fash .44	13	5¼	5¼	5¼	
ekins Co .42	39	5⅞	5	5⅜	
eeman Mil .55e	16	9¾	9¼	9⅝	
entley Labs	293	18¼	17	18	+ ¾
erkshimPap A	8	5	5	5	
erkley Corp	14	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
ertine Corp	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
ertLabs .24	407	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+2⅛
everageCan .1a	6	6¾	5⅞	6	— ⅛
everageMgt .24	39	8	8	8	
Co	42	5⅞	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Co Inc .04e	132	18¼	16½	18¼	+ ⅜
o Med Scien	135	11½	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
o Rad Labs	9	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
rd &Son 2a	39	36½	35¼	36	— ½
acaHutPw 2.32	26	26½	22¼	22½	— ⅛
ack DrugA .53	208	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
ueChipStp .24	37	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
oise Supply 1	217	26	22	26	+4
EvanFrm .60	16	27¾	19½	21¼	+2¼
embla Inc .60e	123	12	13½	13⅝	— ¾
nza Inc	412	7¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	
otn Newspap	103	23	20¼	22¾	+1½
oroAllenh	7	3	3	3	
elenCoB 1.04	46	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
addo Ind .30	5	7¼	7	7	— ¼
rand Insulation	22	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
lassCraftAl .37	38	1⅞	1½	1½	— ⅛
rance Inc .60a	5	21¾	21	21	
rewood Paper	16	5⅞	5	5¼	
Ind .10e		5¼	5¼	5¼	
Inc .30	86	12	11⅝	11⅝	
Bristol Brass .40	7	7½	7	7	— ½
Bristol Prod	22	4¾	4½	4½	
BroadvwFin .19	56	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
BrooksScanin .60	12	12¼	12½	12½	+ ½
BrowardBnc .35b	24	7½	7¼	7¼	
BrownTom Inc	311	16½	15⅝	15⅝	—1
Browning Arms	47	3¾	3¼	3¼	+ ⅜
Brumosinc .15e	20	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
BuckbeeMear .20	161	5	4½	5	
BuckeyeInd .10r	20	6½	6½	6½	
Burns RL Cp .20	802	16⅛	14¾	15½	
Burnup&Sims	1750	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Butler Mfg .80	126	19	17½	19	+1¼
CFS Contl Inc	290	14	13⅞	13¾	+ ½
CPT Corp	67	4¾	4¼	4½	
Cable Funding	74	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
CabotJP Equit	67	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	+ ¼
Cafeterias .24	8	9	8½	9	+ ¼
Calbiochem	100	11	10¼	10¾	— ¼
CalMaine Foods	17	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
CalWaSvc 2.20	23	25½	25	25¼	+ ¼
Cal Windsor	25	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Cambridge Mem	143	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	+ ⅜
CameronIrnWk 1	64	131	124	129	—2
CampTagg 1.40	35	27¾	26¼	27	
Campus Casual 1	10	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Canandaig Wire	11	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
CannonMill n.78a	61	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Captechinc s	33	2¼	2¼	2¼	
CarbolineCo .32	61	16¾	15½	16⅜	— ⅛
CardiacPacmk s	45	18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Carpent Pap .22e	24	8½	8½	8½	
CascadeCo .30a	13	8¾	8½	8¾	
Cayman Corp	128	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
CedarPoint .50	23	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
Cencor Inc	31	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
CentMtgRlt .12p	23	5	5	5½	+ ½
CentTel pf 2	3	24	23½	24	
CentVtPSvc 1.28	125	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ¼
CentyTelEnt .10e	57	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Chambrin Mt .52	5	5	5	5	
Champ Parts .16	164	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅜
ChampProd .60	23	13½	12¼	13½	+1¼
Channel Cos .10e	62	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ½
CharlesRiv Brdg	26	22	21½	22	
Charming Shop	69	9¼	8½	9¼	+ ⅜
Chart House .96	205	31¾	29	30½	—1¼
Cha'hamMfg .72	27	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ⅜
CharmDrug .24a	54	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Chef Pierre	28	9	9	9	
ChemedCorp .58	272	15	13	14¾	+ ¾
ChemclLeam .40	39	8	7¼	7¼	— ¾
Chesapeake Inst	14	5⅝	4½	5⅜	+ ⅞
ChiBrdIron 1.20a	635	78½	74½	75	—2
ChristnSec 6.39e	305	125½	123½	124½	+10
ChurchsFChk .40	386	11½	11	11½	
CinnFinl .60b	83	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ¼
CircleIncSh 1.39e	74	14¼	14½	14⅛	— ¼
CitznSoRl 77wt		4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
CitznsUtilA s	69	26⅝	26	26⅛	— ¼
CitznsUtilB 1.88	48	24¾	24¾	24½	— ¼
Clark JL Mfg 1a	34	28½	27½	28	+ ½
Classifd Finl	10	1½	1½	1½	
CleveTr Rlty	178	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Clevepak Cp .60	34	10¾	9¾	10¼	— ¼
Clinton Oil Co	1872	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
Clow Corp .68	127	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Coast Catamarn	30	2¼	2½	2¾	
Coastalind .20	35	3¼	3	3	— ¼
Cobe Labs	212	21¾	20¼	21	— ¼
CoburnOptic .34e	202	14¼	12⅝	14⅛	+1⅛
CocaBtlgLA .74	606	17½	16¼	17⅛	+1⅛
CocaBtlgLA pf 2	43	33¼	32½	33¼	+ ¼
CocaBtlgMia .20	424	13¼	11	13⅛	+2
CocaBtlgMA .20	26	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
CocaBtlgCons .40	69	10	9	9¾	+ ¾
CocaBtlMidw .48	16	9½	9½	9½	
Codex Corp	364	30½	28	28	
Coheren Radia'n	283	9½	8	9½	+1¾
ColemanAm Cos	24	5½	5	5¼	+ ⅜
Columbia Corp	57	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Com Shore Inc	24	3½	3¼	3½	
CombanksCp .40	13	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
Combined Prop	8	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
ComCirgHse .20e	100	15¼	14½	14½	—1¼
Coml Shear .60a	1	21	20½	21	
ComwltNG 1.62	8	15½	15	15¼	— ¼
ComwltNat Rlty	5	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
ComwlTelPa 1.90	39	22¼	22½	22¼	+ ¾
Commun Ind .28	21	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Commun Prop	9	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Compuscan Inc	31	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Comput Automat	274	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
CompuElSys .10e	20	4	3½	4	+ ½
Computer Mach	120	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Computer Usage	19	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Computrvisn Cp	427	6½	4¼	6¼	+2
Comtech Labs	16	6½	6½	6½	
Comten Inc	87	3¼	3	3½	
ConceptInc .07e	0	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
ConnNatGas 2.80	20	25½	24½	25½	+1
ConsPapers 3	96	37	35	37	+ ½
ConsolTomak Ld	3	11½	11½	11½	
ConsumDist .12	100	4¼	4	4¼	— ¼
ContConvyEq .14	108	8½	7⅝	8¼	— ⅛
ContlHairProd s	76	11	11¼	11¼	
ConWest Inc	9	4½	4½	4½	
CowedCorp .53e	22	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
CoquinaOil s	154	16¼	14¼	15	—1
Corco Inc .56e	14	12¾	12¼	12¾	
Cerdis Corp	222	45	32	44½	+10½
Cornelius Co .20e	38	4¼	4	4¼	
CornwalEquit .40	57	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
Cotton Petrol	114	7¼	6½	6½	
Cousins Prop	59	3	3	3	
CraddTerry .40	78	4¼	4	4	— ¼
CrawfordCo 1	24	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Cross Co	325	12¼	11	11¼	—1
CrownAmer .18	23	2¾	2½	2¾	
CrumpEH .28	619	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
CullumCos .32	22	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Curtice urnc A	38	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
CurtisNoll .40	187	13½	13	13	— ¼
Dairy Queen Str	30	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Daniel Intl .60	1006	23¼	22½	22½	
Danly Mach .58	4	5½	5¼	5½	
Danners Inc	11	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
DartDrug .12	157	5½	5	5	— ¼
Data 100 Corp	1475	14¼	13½	14¼	+1⅛
Datapoint Corp	456	16¾	15¼	16¾	+1¼
Datascope Corp	54	20	18¼	19¾	+1¼
DavlnWall 1.20a	47	22	21	21	—1
Debron Corp .50	15	10¼	10	10	
DeclenData Ccm	311	5⅞	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
DEKALB Ag .20	1096	51½	48¾	49	—1
Delhi Intl Oil	87	5	5	5	
DelMontePro .44	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
DelaValR 1.20	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
DeLuxeCheck .56	829	32½	30½	32½	+1¼
DenisonMin 1.40	19	45	44½	45	
Dentalley .07e	25	5½	5	5¼	— ⅛
Denv Rl Est .60a	23	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
DetrexChem .75e	25	10½	10	10¼	
DetterBridge .7a	37	[illegible]	27½	26	
Devcon Intl	2	4	3¼	4	+ ¼
Diagnostic Data	279	11½	8½	10¼	+1
DiamonCom .40a	158	9¾	9½	9¾	
DiamCrysSlt .60	19	10¾	10¼	10¾	
Diamondhd Cp	38	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
DiamSh pfE1.15	110	31½	28¾	31¼	+3
DigitalComp Con	18	2¼	2	2	— ¼
DiscounNY 5.90e	58	37	34½	37	—2
Distribuco Inc s	37	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
DixonCrucible 1a	122	15½	15	15¼	— ¼
Docutel Corp	541	7⅛	6¼	6½	— ½
DoeSpun .15e	13	2¾	2½	2¾	
DollarGenl .18e	67	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Domain Ind .50e	29	5½	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Donaldscninc .66	38	15¼	15	15	— ¼
DonovanCos .20	53	6	5	5⅞	+ ⅞
Dorchester Gas	2065	8	7⅜	8	
DoughrtyBr .20e	13	6¾	6¼	6¾	
Dow Jones 1	73	29	28	29	+1
Dowdle Oil	185	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Downe Commun	248	3⅝	3½	3	
DownenZier Knit	10	3¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
DoyleDaneBe .96	198	8¾	8	8⅝	— ⅛
DuckwallStr .16	3	6½	6½	6½	
Ducomun Inc 1a	38	12¼	11¼	11¼	— ½
Dunkin Donuts	191	4	4	4	— ¼
Durrion Co .88	36	16½	16	16	— ½
DurrFillMed .14	31	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Dynatech Corp	38	9⅝	8¾	9½	+1
EDS Nuclear .30	82	14	12	13½	+1¾
ESL Inc	34	12½	11½	12	+ ½
Early Calif Ind	113	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Earth Sciences	337	8⅞	6⅝	8⅛	+2
Eastmet Cp 1.20	383	17¼	16	16¾	—1½
EconomicLab .48	813	33¼	30⅛	30⅞	—3
ElPasoElec .92	333	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
ElbaSystem .25e	80	6¾	5½	6¾	+1
Electro Nucleon	59	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
ElectProAm .10	4	8	8	8	— ½
Electron Arrays	174	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ½
Elscint Ltd	44	3⅝	2¾	3½	+ ⅜
Emersons Ltd	144	5¾	4⅞	5¼	+ ¼
EnergyConv Dev	60	4½	4⅛	4¼	— ¼
Energy Ventures	114	4½	3⅞	4½	+ ½
Envirodyne	63	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
Environ Resrch	55	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
EquityOil .60	156	15¾	14¼	15⅞	+1½
Ethan Allen .55	113	15¾	14¾	15	— ½
Evans Inc .20e	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
ExchneBncp .44	22	9¾	9¼	9¾	— ⅛
Exchange OilGs	797	10⅛	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅝
Executive Ind	157	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅝
Extracorpl Med	111	14¼	13	14½	+1½
FB Truck Ln .12	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Fabri Tek Inc	254	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
FairLanes .18	149	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+ ¾
Falconbrdg Min	9	34¾	32½	32½	—2
Familian Corp s	11	4	4	4	
Farinon Elec	109	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ½
FarmerBros .40	31	13¼	13½	13½	— ¼
FedRltyInv .98e	6	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
Fed ScrewW 1.20	8	16½	16½	16½	
FederaldCap .60	202	8¼	8¼	8¼	
FedIncPvl .90e	158	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
Fingerhut Corp	361	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Finnigan Corp	28	16½	16½	16½	
FstBostCp 1.25e	188	20	17¾	19¼	+2
FstCap Cp 1.49	14	25½	25	25½	
Fst Commerce 1	24	13¾	13¾	13¾	
FstComRlt 2.10e	43	8	6¾	6¾	—1
FstContlRE 1.36e	77	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ¼
FstFarwest Co	411	7⅛	5⅝	7⅛	+ ⅝
FstMemRlt 1.89e	38	3½	3¼	3½	
Fst Natl Charter	10	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Fst RRBk Ga .40	11	6½	6½	6½	
Fitchbg GE 1.33	2	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
Flexsteel Ind .28	79	6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ¼
Flickinger .70	9	16½	16½	16½	
FloridaCyp Gard	110	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
FloridGHR 1.36e	41	9⅝	9	9¼	
FloridMngM .12e	43	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
Floyd Ent .20	16	4½	4½	4½	
FoodTownStr .16	29	27¾	27½	27¾	
Foodways Nat	11	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
ForestOil .12e	860	9⅞	8½	9⅝	+1⅛
FotomatCp .02e	522	8½	7	8½	+1½
FranklinCp .10e	13	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
FranklinElec .28	245	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅝
FraserMfg 1.17e	15	9¼	9	9	— ¼
FredrkHerr .31e	54	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
FredHllywd .30r	14	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Friedmnind .18a	117	4½	4¼	4¼	
FriendiceCr .06	306	24½	22¾	23½	+ ¾
Friona Ind	5	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	— ⅛
FrostieEntrp .16	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
FrozenFdExp .37	57	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
FullerHB .40	115	10½	10	10¼	+ ⅜
FultonNat .60	13	10¼	10½	10½	+ ¼
FurrsCafe .28	81	8½	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅜
Gates Learjet	89	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	
GatewayTran .60	15	6¼	6	6¼	
GelcoFeld Cp .18	304	11⅞	11	11⅜	+ ¼
Gelman Inst	123	5⅞	5¼	5⅜	+1⅛
Gen Automation	1840	8⅞	7¾	8½	+ ⅜
GenAutoPts .60	138	21¾	21	21	— ¼
Gen Binding	441	15¼	14¼	15¼	+1½
General Core	29	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
Gen Energy .30e	1089	16½	14¼	15¼	— ½
GenFinlSys .72b	92	4⅞	3¾	4⅝	+ ¾
Gen Health Svc	37	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
GenShalePd .80b	5	10	10	10	
GenTelCal pf 1	16	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
GenTCal 56pf.90	6	8½	8½	8½	
Genova Inc	11	5	5	5	— ¼
GilbertAssoc .60	724	15¾	12½	15	+2½
Gilford Inst .13	14	3¾	3¼	3¾	
GoldenSfat Fds	50	22	21	21	— ¼
GouldsPump 1.20	16	39	37½	39	+1½
GovEmpFin .16e	122	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
GracoInc .05	53	6	5¾	6	
Graham Magnet	95	7¼	6½	7	
GraphicConl .40a	142	17¼	14¾	16¼	+1½
Graph Scanning	126	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
GravesTrkLn .28	15	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Gray Tool .16	372	18¼	17⅜	17¾	— ¾
GreatAmCp .50b	16	10½	10	10½	
GtMidwest Cp	3	7	6½	6½	— ½
GreenMt Pw .20e	91	6½	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
GreggsFood Pd	27	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
GreyAdvrtg .40	59	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
GuardianPk .25a	16	5⅝	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
GulfEnergDev s	0	8⅛	8	8	
Gulf Interst .10e	16	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
HNC Mtg Rlty	30	1¾	1¾	1¾	
HON Ind .28a	34	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ½
HachChem .05e	73	8¾	8	8¼	— ⅛
Hahn EW .20	47	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Hambro Hamlet	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
HamilBro Exp	20	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
HamilBroExp un	21	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
HamiltonBro Pet	221	11½	10¾	11½	
Hamilton InvTr	87	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
HandyDan Home	30	5	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
HannafordBro .60	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Harper&Row .44	160	8	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅜
HavatamCig .40b	108	8⅞	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Heath Tecna	44	7½	7	7¼	— ⅛
Hechinger Co	47	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
HenredFurn .40a	80	16	15	15	—3
Hexagon Labs	1	6	6	6	
HexcelCorp .56	72	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+ ¼
HickoryFarm .20	59	9	8	8	— ½
Hickory Furnitr	154	5⅞	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Higbee Co 1.40	7	13	13	13	
HinesLumber 2	2	26	26	26	
HollywdPark 1	43	14¾	14¾	14¾	
HomewodCo .04e	4	6	6	6	
HookDrugs .80e	74	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ½
HooverCo .68	3059	13¼	12⅝	13⅛	+ ¼
HorizResrch .01e	3	4¼	4	4	— ¼
Howell Corp	71	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ¼
HubingerCo 1.40	223	31	25½	26	—5
HudsnPPap .75a	26	18½	17½	18½	+1
Hughes Supply	122	9¾	9	9½	+ ¼
Hunt Mfg .32	44	11½	10	11¼	+1¼
Hyatt Corp	2366	5¾	5	5¼	+ ⅛
Hyatt Intl	33	5⅛	5	5	
HydraulicCo 1.44	14	14½	14	14	— ¼
Hydrom Filt .10h	19	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
HysterCo .60a	512	13⅝	11½	13¼	+1½
IDS RltyTr wt	79	1½	1½	1½	
IMS Intl	382	9⅞	9¼	9¼	
IVAC Cp .10e	453	13¼	11¼	13⅛	+1¾
Identicon Corp	59	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ½
Immuno Scienc	15	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Imodcoinc s	148	10½	9¾	10¼	+ ¼
IndepSq Sec 1.68	66	15	13¾	14½	— ⅛
IndianHead 1.12	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Ind Mtg Rlty	73	6	5	6	+1
Indpls Wat 1.70	68	21	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
Industl Fuels s	404	21½	19½	20½	+ ½
IndustNucInc .06	315	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
Inforex Inc	248	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Informatn Int	128	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Inform Magnet	62	4	3⅞	4	+1½
Instrument Lab	424	8½	6⅞	7¾	+1¼
Intel Corp	2199	68	61¼	64¾	+1¾
Intercont Energ	321	11¾	8¼	10	+2
Intercrft Ind .20	158	6¾	6¼	6½	— ¼
Intrmtn Gs 1.28a	51	11	10½	10½	— ½
Int Alumin .20	54	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
IntBnkWash .25	58	3⅝	3½	3½	
IntBkWashA .25	16	3⅝	3½	3½	
Int Basic Econ	12	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Interplastics .20e	1	7½	7½	7½	
InterprovPipe 1	40	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Intersil Inc	185	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅜
Invent Inc	47	3⅝	3¾	3¼	
IowaSouUt 1.92	29	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
JBgBigBoy .06e	44	2	2	2	
JMB Rlty Tr un	3	10	10	10	
JacobsonStrs .30	23	5	5	5	— ⅛
JamesRiver .07e	4	11¾	11	11	
Jamesbury .50	180	19½	17¾	19½	+1¾
JasonEmpire .32	13	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Jensen Curtis	17	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Jerrico Inc	1917	38¾	31½	36	—2½
JohnsonEF .70	404	33¼	30¼	33½	+2½
Jones RB .36e	1	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
JoslynMfg 1.12a	83	16¾	16	16¼	+ ⅜
Justinind .40	6	9	9	9	
KMS Indust	704	4	3⅝	3⅝	
KRM Petroleum	132	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
KV Pharm .20	23	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Kaiser Steel 1.50	1647	34¾	31¾	33⅞	+1¾
Kaiser Stl pf1.46	11	19½	19⅛	19⅝	+ ¼
Kalvar Corp	28	3⅞	3½	3⅞	
KamanCpA .80	73	16½	15⅝	16⅛	+1¼
Kaman Cp pf 1	10	18¼	16½	18	+1½
Kampgrnds Am	227	5⅝	4¾	5⅝	+ ⅞
KarProd .15e	111	16½	15½	16½	+ ½
KearnTreck .15e	473	4⅞	4¼	4¾	
KearneyNall .48	45	6⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅞
KeithClark .50e	45	10¾	10	10½	— ¼
KellySvcs .70	60	11½	11¼	11¾	+ ¼
Kenai Drilling	500	5½	5⅛	5½	
KerrAddls A .40a	12	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
Keuffel Esser .48	27	12½	12	12¼	+ ¼
Keydata Corp	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Keyes Fibre 1	97	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
Keysine Center	6	1½	1½	1½	
KeystoneIntl .36a	154	19½	18¾	19¼	+ ½
KeystoneOTC Fd	93	5	4¾	4⅞	
Knape&Vogl .80	60	12¾	11¾	11¾	—1
Knudsen Cp .60	46	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Koger Propert	63	9¼	9	9¼	
Koss Corp	107	6	5½	6	+ ½
Kratos	23	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
KruegerWA .56	4	7	7	7	
KuhlmanCp .50a	90	5½	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
Kulicke&Soffe	39	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
LMF Corp .20	40	3¼	3	3	— ¼
LTV Cp 78wt	553	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
LaZ BoyChr .40	42	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
LacledeStl 3	40	30	29	30	+ ¾
LakeSupPow .92	20	9	8½	9	+ ¼
LancastColon .36	106	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
Lanceinc .60	110	26	25½	25¾	+ ½
LaneCo .40	97	18½	16½	18¼	+2
LawrysFds .16	58	6½	6⅛	6¼	
LawsonProd .12	269	22½	21½	22	+ ½
LawterChem .34	355	12¾	12¼	12¾	— ⅛
Lazare Kaplan	5	4½	4½	4½	
Leadville Corp	45	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Lear Petrol Cp	168	4¼	3⅝	4¼	+ ⅝
Leeway Mot .32a	8	10¼	9¾	10	+ ¼
LeggPlatt .32	347	6½	5¾	6½	+ ⅝
LevingsShip .45e	116	17½	16¼	17¾	+1
Lexitron Corp	28	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Liberty Homes	90	2⅛	1¾	2⅛	
LilChamp Food	15	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
LimitedStrs .08	97	13½	11¾	13¼	+1½
Lin Broadcastg	190	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅜
LincnTelTel 1.60	29	23¼	23	23	— ¼
LindbergCp .50	71	10⅝	8⅝	10⅝	+1⅞
LiquidTransp .30	4	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Little AD .20	6	7	6¾	7	
Loctite Co .09	641	10⅛	8¼	10¼	+1¼
Logicon Inc	51	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
LoneStarBr .80a	30	9	9	9	
LongvwFib 6.80	22	118	117	117	—1
LoomisCp .10r	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
LaLdOffExp B	302	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
LouisvGE pf1.25	2	14	14	14	
LouisvGE pf	3	21¾	21½	21½	
LowesCos .14	634	42½	40¼	42¾	+2
Lynden Transport	158	13¾	11½	13½	+1¾
LyonMetal .80a	3	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
M&T Mtg 1.04e	36	7½	6¼	7½	+ ⅜
MCI Communical	435	2⅞	2½	2¾	— ⅛
MFY Ind .16	12	4⅜	4	4½	— ⅛
MGF Oil Corp	2	3	3	3	
MSI Data Corp	156	6⅝	5⅞	6	— ¼
MTS Systems .10	19	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
MacDermid .52	24	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ½
Mack Strs .16e	14	3¼	3	3¼	
MacMillBloe .60	89	22	22	22	
Macrodata Co	58	7½	5¾	7⅛	+1⅜
MadianGsEl 1.20	95	10⅛	10¾	10⅞	
Magma Energy	25	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Magma Pow Co	456	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
Magneticint .02b	31	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅜
MajorRlty .05e	108	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Mallinckrd In .40	586	48	46¾	47¾	
Managemt Assis	1616	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Manitowoc 1a	12	16	16	16	
ManningGas Oil	41	6	5⅞	6	
Marcus Corp	25	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ¼
Marine Colloids	15	10½	10¼	10½	
Marion Corp	310	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
MaritimeFr Car	115	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
MarkProd .25e	95	8	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
MarkTwnBnc .60	14	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
MarketFacts .40	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
MarthaWhite .60	22	13	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
MaryKay .16	376	19¾	18½	19¾	+1½
MaullLdPine .32	50	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
May Petrol	248	4¾	4¼	4⅝	
McCormick .40a	176	38¼	37	37¼	—1
McDowllEnt .10e	60	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
McMoran Expl	69	3⅝	3¼	3½	+ ¼
McQuay Pler .78	37	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ¼
Measurex Corp	866	20⅝	18¼	19⅞	+1⅝
Medcom Inc	67	2¼	2¼	2¼	
MedElSci Ph	11	3	3	3	
Medtronic	622	38	35¼	36½	—1½
MerchantsInc .80	40	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
MerchntsNtl .15h	9	16½	15¾	16½	+ ⅛
Meridian Inv	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Mervyns	215	38¼	35½	38¼	+2
Meier Corp	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Metpath Inc	396	13	11½	11½	—1½
MeyerFred .30a	133	17¾	17¼	17¾	— ¼
Microdata Cp	161	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
Microform Data	323	4½	3⅝	4¼	+1⅛
Microwave Semi	48	3¼	2⅞	3	— ⅛
MidCentral Prop	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
MidTexCom .28	30	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
MidlandCap .1e	51	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
MidwestDist A	124	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
MidwinFidlty .44	12	9½	9¼	9¼	
MidwGasTr 1.20	15	13¾	13¼	13¾	
MillerRlty 1.22e	27	6¾	6¼	6½	— ⅛
Miller Herm .4	5	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Millipore Cp .16	389	54½	49	54	+5
MilwProSpl .23e	20	3	2½	3	+ ½
MineSafeApp .68	51	44	40½	42	—1
Miner Ind	4	3	3	3	
Mineral Enginrg	12	5	4⅜	4⅞	
MinnstaFab .18e	581	6⅝	5¼	6⅛	+1¾
Minnesot Gs 1.60	33	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
MiracleRec Eqp	11	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
MissValGas 1.12	7	12½	12⅜	12½	
MrsSmithsP .14	14	9	8¼	9	+ ¾
Mobile GsSv 1.24	17	12	12	12	
Modern Merch	108	8½	7¾	7¾	— ⅝
ModularCom Sys	846	15	13½	14½	— ½
Moduline Intlnc	55	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
MogulCorp .32	198	19¾	17	[illegible]	
Molex Inc	364	26	23	26	+3
Monfort Colo	46	5⅞	5	5⅞	+ ⅞
Monml J Clb .50	9	12½	12	12½	+ ½
Moore Corp 1.20	933	48½	45¾	48½	+ ¾
MooreProd .48	10	7½	7	7	— ½
Moore Sam .16	153	18½	16¾	17¾	+ ¾
Moran Bros	92	3¼	3¼	3¼	
MorrisonInc .60r	213	23¼	20½	23	+2¼
MtgInv Wash	28	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Mosiek Corp	2623	15⅛	13½	14⅜	+ ½
Motionlnd .03e	39	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
MotClubAm .14	35	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
MuellerPaul .60b	3	7½	7½	7½	
Multimedia .32	66	13	12¾	13	
MurphyMotF .20	34	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
MurrayMfg 1.07e	10	6	4½	4½	—1½
Myersind .10	34	4¾	4¼	4¼	
Mylan Labs	4	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
NBT Corp 1	4	14½	13½	14	— ½
NEI Corp	39	2½		1	—2
NRG Inc	51	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ½
NUS Corp A	34	10½	10	10½	+ ½
NaChursInt .85h	71	9⅛	8½	8½	— ⅜
Narrag Cap .20e		4¼	4¼	4¼	
NatByProd 1.20	5	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
NatConven Str	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Nat CSS	07	9½	8¼	8¼	—1
NatData Comm	64	3⅝	3	3	— ⅝
Nat Data Corp	317	5¼	4⅝	5	— ⅛
NatGasOil .50b	2	8¾	8	8¼	+ ⅛
NatLiberty .13e	548	2½	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
NatMedical Care	928	14¾	13¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
NatMineSvc .60	278	29½	28	28	— ¼
NatMobileConc	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Nat Patents	1657	9	8¼	8¾	— ⅛
Nat SecResh .60e	8	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
NatTelephne s	167	15¾	14½	14½	— ¾
NatUtilInd 1	42	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
NatValveMfg .88	1	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
Nationw RE .79e	19	3½	3½	3½	
NeedhmHarp .56	13	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	+ ⅜
Neutrogena Cp	27	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
NewAmFnd .44e	14	5½	5½	5½	
NewBruns Scien	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
NewHavWat 3.05	1	31	31	31	
NJ NatGas 1.32	60	12½	12⅛	12½	
NewPennEx .28e	27	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
NewellCos .50	43	6⅜	6	6	— ¼
NicoletInst .20e	71	10	10	10	
Nielsen A .36	651	20	16½	20	+3⅛
Nielsen B .36	431	20¼	16½	20¼	+3¾
Nobility Homes	18	4⅛	3¾	3¾	— ¼
NobleAffil .10e	235	18½	17¾	18	— ⅛
NolandCo .64	105	17½	16	16¼	—1¼
NorandaMinA 2	5	35	33¾	34½	+ ⅜
Nord Resrcs	24	7¾	7½	7¾	
Nordstrm Inc .40	58	25½	22½	24½	+2
NorCaroNG .92	27	9⅛	8½	9	+ ⅛
NorEurpOil .60a	94	30	24½	29¼	+5½
Norcast Pet .28r	29	7⅞	7	7¼	— ⅛
NorStaBanco 1	22	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
Northrp King .88	2107	22¾	19¾	22½	—2½
NwstNatGas .76	130	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
NwsInFinCp .30	72	7¾	7⅛	7¼	— ½
NwstFinlnv .67e	59	2⅞	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
NwstPubSvc 1.78	31	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Noxell Cp .56	294	17	14⅝	16¼	+ ¼
Nuclear Dynam	1112	12¼	10¾	11½	+ ¼
NuclearSvcs .20e	103	5½	4¾	4½	— ⅛
OceanDrExp .20	358	48	38¼	38¼	[illegible]
Ocean Explor	346	12	10	10¼	—1⅝
Ocean Oil&Gas	92	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Offsh Logistic	386	12½	11⅝	11⅝	—1⅛
OgilvyMather 1	97	20¼	19½	20¼	+1¼
OhioFerroAl .90b	82	15	12¼	14½	+2
Oil Shale Corp	1412	3½	2⅞	3	— ½
OldStone Mtg	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
OlympiaBrw .88	44	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Omaha Natl 1.50	8	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
OmniSpectra .15	54	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Optical Coatg Lb	12	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
Orbanco Inc	44	7⅝	7½	7½	
OregFreezDry s	16	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
Ormont Drg Ch	324	5⅞	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
Oshmans SportG	61	10⅛	9	9⅞	— ½
OtterTailPw 1.56	75	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
Overmyer Cp .28	36	4½	4	4	— ½
OwensMinor .32	7	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
OxirdPendflr .60	15	12½	12	12	— ½
PVO Intl .60r	25	8	7⅝	8	
PabstBrew 1	3156	30½	27¾	29⅝	+1⅝
PaccarInc .80e	337	20½	18½	18⅝	—1¾
PacCoast Hold	15	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
PacFarEast Lin	28	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
PacGamRob 1.36	122	24¾	23½	24½	— ½
Pac Lumber 2.80	5255	53½	53⅛	53½	—2
PacUnifSvc .20	11	22	21½	22	+ ½
PacWestn Ind	3	2	2	2	
Page Airways	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Pak Well Cp .32	6	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ½
PakoCorp .32e	19	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Pamex Fds Inc	258	3¾	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
Pandick Press	87	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
ParkOhioInd .50	31	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Parker Drilling	1629	19¾	17½	19	+ ¼
Paul Revere 1.31e	55	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Pauley Petrolm	143	3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
PayLessDrug .40	256	13½	12½	13	+ ¼
Pay N Pak .44b	109	15¼	14½	14¾	— ¼
PayN Save .30	318	20¾	19⅜	20¼	+ ½
PavlessCash .20	583	20	19½	20	+ ¼
PeachtreeDr .09r	105	5½	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅜
PeaveyCo 1	53	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
PeerlessMfg .56b	123	10¾	9¾	10¼	—4¼
Penn Corp	33	5	4⅝	5	+ ¾
PennVa 1.80a	112	94	84	94	+8
PennEnterp 1.40	88	12⅝	11½	12⅛	+ ⅜
Pennz La Tx B	1064	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅜
PennzOffshGs B	5793	8	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Penril Corp .01e	51	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Pentairind s	64	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Pepsi CBWsh .40	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
PerryDrug Strs	16	3½	3½	3½	
PetersonH&H .34	113	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
Petrolite 1.10	153	73¾	71	71	
PettiboneCp .60b	29	20½	20	20½	+ ¼
PiedmtAvia .30e	62	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
Pinkertons 1.25	547	40¼	37	40¼	+2½
PioneerFood .10	100	8	7½	7½	
Pioneer HiBred	707	29	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
PioneerStdEl .20	11	6	6	6	
Pioneer Wstn	139	4¾	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Pizza Inn	392	9⅞	9¼	9½	
Planet Oil Min	119	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ½
PollutnCont Ind	60	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Polymer Mat .20	123	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Popeil Bros .40	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
PostCorp .56	23	6	5⅞	6	
Pott Ind .60	244	30½	29¼	30½	+ ½
Powers Reg .70	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	
PrecMetalH .63e	310	9⅝	9	9	— ⅝
Precisn Castpart	13	8	7¾	7¾	—1½
PrestoProd .32	77	13⅝	12⅞	13¼	— ⅛
PrestonTruck .32	114	25¾	24¼	24½	—1½
Preway Inc .44	18	5½	5	5½	+ ¼
Prime Inc	15	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
PrincetonCh Res	4	6	6	6	
Progressive Cp s	70	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
ProprtTrAm .15p	14	2¼	2	2	— ¼
PubSvcNCar .96	29	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
Pulaski Furnitur	73	8½	8½	8½	
Puritan Bennett	169	39	37½	37½	—1½
Putnm Duo Cap	65	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅝
PutDuoInc 1.20	11	14½	14½	14½	
QuakerChem .80	177	23	21¾	22¾	— ¼
QualityInns Int	100	2½	2	2½	
Queen Casual .40	63	11½	10½	11½	+ ⅜
RLI Corp	26	5½	5	5	— ½
RPM Inc .16	70	10¾	10½	10¾	
Radiation Dyn	31	4	3½	3⅞	— ⅛
Ragen Precison	10	3	3	3	+ ¼
Rainbow Resrcs	242	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ¼
Rainier Cos .07e	56	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Rapidata Inc	292	3⅞	2⅝	3	+ ⅜
Rapoca Energy	1664	9¼	7⅞	8⅞	+1⅛
Ratner Corp .30	8	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Raychem Corp	113	230	227	229	—1
RaymondCp .30b	30	9¼	8½	8½	— ⅛
Real Est Data	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	
RealtyMtgl 1.32e	138	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ½
Recognition Eq	433	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Redactron Corp	24	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Redken Labs	245	19½	18½	19½	+ ½
RegencyElec .40	1091	20⅛	17	19	
RelianceUnlv .60	25	7⅛	7½	7½	
Research Fuels	66	1½	1¼	1¼	+ ¼
RoserveOil Min	21	22	20½	21	—1
Reuter Inc	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Trevell Inc .40b	34	6½	5¾	6½	+1
Rex Plastics .20e	14	7½	7¼	7½	
Rexco Ind .40	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Reyn&Reyn .32	238	22	20	22	+2
RichsInc 1.16	57	18½	16¼	18½	+2¼
Riekes &Son .32	60	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
RingarndPd .04e	531	9¼	8¼	8⅞	— ½
RivalMfg 1.40	1248	37¼	33½	37	+3¾
RoadwayExp .30	774	45	42	45	+2¾
Roberts John		3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
RobrtsnDisSy .40	90	11	10¾	10¾	
Rocket Resrch	89	3⅝	3	3	— ½
Rodac Corp	23	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Rollins Burd .52a	256	20	17¾	20	+2¼
Rosemount .10e	18	14¾	14½	14½	
Rospatch Co .36b	8	8½	8½	8½	
Rotron Inc .25	8	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Rouse Co	259	3¼	3¼	3¼	
RoweFurn .08	195	[illegible]	4¼	4¼	+ ¾
Royster Co .15e	1264	9⅝	9	9½	— ⅜
PuckerPhar .25e	22	10¼	10	10	— ¾
RusllStover .56	121	13¾	13½	13½	
RykoffSE .40	67	23½	21½	23½	+2
Ryland Grp .04e	154	8	7⅝	8	+ ¾
S&S Corp .04a	130	15¾	14½	15¼	
SG Metals A	19	4½	4	4	— ½
Sandgate Corp	18	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
SantaAnita .75p	48	6½	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Saslow DL Co	31	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
SavannaFd 3.24a	31	17	17	17	
Scherer RP .18	526	11¼	10½	11½	
Scholl Inc .52	134	13½	11	12½	+ ¾
Schulman .20e	7	7½	7¼	7¼	
Scope Inc	255	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
ScottCommI Cp	30	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Scottish Inns Am	159	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Scotts Liq Gold	90	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Sea Pines	57	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Sea World	260	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
Sealed Air	171	9	8⅝	9	+ ½
SeawayFood .40	7	8	8	8	
Seeburg Ind .60b	87	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Selscom Delta	47	3	2⅝	3	— ⅛
Sensormatic	161	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
Sentry Mfg	22	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Serv Merchand s	247	8⅜	7½	8½	+1
Servicemster .60	158	26	25	25½	— ½
SevenUpCo .72	707	35⅛	34	35	— ½
ShakleeCp .40	82	6¼	5¾	6	— ⅛
Sheldahl Co	72	3⅞	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅜
ShelfCarLtd .40	103	15¾	15	15¼	
ShippersDsp .36	9	8½	8¼	8¼	
ShoneyBigB .20	96	13¼	12	13¼	+1½
Shop&Go .10r	5	6¼	6½	6¼	
Shorewood Corp	21	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Sierra Rsrch	39	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Sigma Intl .20	93	27¼	25¾	27¼	+1½
Sigmaform Cp	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
SigmorCp A .80e	52	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Signetics Cp	231	7⅝	7⅛	7½	+ ½
Siliconix Inc	39	4	3⅝	3⅝	
SilverKingMin s	323	2⅜	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
Simpsonind 1	6	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Skyline Oil	87	8⅝	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅞
SnapOnTools .54	343	34½	30¾	34½	+3¾
SolidState Scient	166	11	9¼	10¼	— ½
Sonics Intl	30	18½	17½	18½	+1
Sonoco Prod .60a	65	19	17	18¾	+2¼
Sonoma Vineyds	39	1½	1¼	1⅜	
SorgPrinting .20	17	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
Soundscriber Cp	711	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+1⅛
Source Cap .95e	161	8½	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
SourceCap pf2.40	65	22⅛	22½	22⅛	— ⅛
Southn Airwy	33	3½	3¼	3⅜	
Southn Banco 1	26	19½	18¾	18¾	— ¾
SouthCalWar 1.08	19	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
SoutnConnGas 2	25	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¼
Southnind 1a	17	13½	13½	13¼	
SouthnNatNC .72	13	17½	17	17½	+ ½
SouthnUnion Pd	244	19	18	18½	+ ½
SouthldPap .40	26	17	16⅜	16⅞	+ ½
Sthwst Airlines	102	4⅞	4⅛	4⅝	— ¼
Sowst Factories	105	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
SowstGasCp 1	154	8⅛	7⅞	8	
Swstn Pet Ch .28	9	9¼	9¼	9¼	
SwstnElSvc 1.24	6	14	14	14	
Southwst Leasng	21	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	+ ⅛
SouwstnDrg .80	6	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
Spacelabs Inc	7	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Spartan Foods	20	9	8½	8¾	+ ¼
Spectra Physics	263	13	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Spectral Dynam	68	6⅞	5⅝	6⅞	+1¼
SpeldlNewsp .44	394	17¾	16½	17¾	+1¼
Sta Rite Ind .70	40	8	8	8	
Stanadyne .92a	39	16	15½	15¾	— ¼
StdRegistr 1.20a	64	17¼	16½	17	— ¼
Standun Inc	85	6¾	6⅛	6¾	+ ⅜
StanleyHome .80	39	9½	8½	9½	+1
State Explorain	22	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
Steak&Ale .05e	187	14½	13⅝	13⅝	—1
Steak n Shak .24	61	8¾	8½	8¾	
Sterling Strs .20	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Stewart Info .70	18	5½	5¼	5¼	
StewrtSandwchs	40	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
StorageTech s	1876	12⅝	9¾	12	+2⅛
Story Chemical	192	8⅝	6¾	8	+1⅛
Stratford Texas	116	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
StrawbClth 1.20b	10	21½	21½	21½	
SturmRuger .30	10	7¼	7	7	— ¼
SueAnnInc .30	65	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ¼
Sullair Corp	368	18½	15¾	15⅞	—2⅝
Summit Energy	127	1	1	1	
SummitProp .87e	13	3½	3¼	3½	
Sunlite Oil Ltd	131	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
Sunstar Foods	33	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Superior El .24	63	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
Supreme Eq	200	9	7¾	9	+1¼
Survival Tech	90	14	11½	13½	— ½
Swedlow Inc	406	6¼	4⅞	5½	+ ¾
Sycor Inc	141	9½	8¼	9¼	+1
SynerconCo .40e	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
SzaboFoodSvc	41	2¾	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
TIME DC	27	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
Tab Prod .10	9	7	6¾	7	
Taco Bell	195	11¼	10⅜	11	— ¼
Tally Corp	314	3⅝	3⅛	3½	+ ⅜
TampaxInc 1.60a	1127	41¾	39	41¼	+ ¾
Taylor Rent .16	25	18	17¼	18	+ ¼
Taylor Wine .60	237	17⅝	16½	17¼	+ ¼
Technicare Cp	3488	17⅛	12¾	15¼	+2⅝
TecumsPd 1.60a	113	31½	30	30	— ½
Tele Comunicat	185	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Telecommun Ind	11	6½	6	6½	+ ¼
Telecredit Inc	60	3⅛	3½	3¼	
Telemed Corp	172	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
Telescience Inc	227	4⅝	4	4	— ¼
Tennant Co .56	13	27	26	26½	+ ½
Tenneco Offshre	787	6⅞	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
TennecoOffsh un	1	123	117	123	+6
TennNatGas .80	18	7⅝	7½	7½	
Terra Resources	188	9	8¼	9	+ ¾
TerrydalRl 1.47e	2	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
TexFstMtg .20e	75	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
ThalhmrBro .62b	2	11	11	11	
Thermal Power	1	17½	17½	17½	
Thermo Electrn	338	10⅛	9½	9⅝	— ½
Threshold Tech	47	6⅝	5¾	5¾	— ½
TiffanyCo .32	141	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Tipperary Corp	193	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Tolley Intl Cp	205	9¼	8¾	9	+ ¼
TonyLama .09e	35	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
ToroCo .50	38	13¼	12½	13	+ ½
Toth Aluminum	172	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Towle Mfg .76	23	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Transconti Oil	114	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ¼
Transocean Oil	33	10¾	10½	10½	
Tremcoinc .64	61	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Tri Chem .16	102	15	12¼	14½	+1¼
Triangle Corp		1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Triton O&G	1274	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
TwinDiscClu 1.30	16	24¾	24	24½	+ ⅜
Tymshare Inc	427	12¼	11½	12⅛	+ ⅜
Tyson Foods	93	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
UA Col Cblvsn	114	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
UB Finl .52	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
UniCapital Cp	87	3	2⅝	3	+ ¼
Union Planter	23	10	10	10	
UnionSplCp 1	81	11¼	10	11⅛	+ ¾
UnitArtThea .20a	60	9⅛	8¾	9¼	+ ½
Unit Cable Telev	175	2¾	2½	2½	
UnitKenoMin 1e	55	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
US Sugar 2a	38	57½	54	57	+3
US Surgical Cp	325	7⅝	5⅞	7⅝	+1½
US TruckLin .80	62	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
UnitogCo .60	31	22½	21¼	21¾	— ¼
UnivFoods 1.10	63	15	14¾	15	+ ½
Univ Gas&Oil		2½	2½	2½	
Univinstrmt .12a	59	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Universty Patent	341	7½	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
UpprPenPw 1.72	5	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Utils Inds Cp	45	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
VagabndMtr Hot	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Vail Assoc	219	9	7⅛	8⅛	+1⅛
Valleylab Inc	67	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+ ⅛
Valmont Ind	156	13	12	12	— ⅛
VanDyk Resrch	124	14½	13¼	14¼	+1¼
VanSchaack .23	60	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Vance Sanders	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Vaughn Jack .37	247	28	25½	28	+ ½
Velcrolnd .60	286	7½	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
VeloBind Inc	37	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
VentronCp .44	156	21¾	18½	21¾	+3¼
Victoria Stations	255	14½	13¾	14¼	+1½
Viking Ind	230	11½	10½	11	+ ½
Va Chemical .80	33	19	18½	19	+ ½
Va Intl	15	12	10½	11	—1
VisualGraphics s	9	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
Visual Science s	19	5	4½	4½	— ½
Volume Shoe .34	58	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
WD 40 Co .80	37	17½	16	16½	—1
WadswthPb .10e	9	6	5½	5½	— ½
Waldbaum s	3	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Walker Color	6	2¾	2½	2¾	
Wallis Ind .28	35	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
WalterJim Inv	3	4½	4½	4½	
WalterJiminv un	4	4½	4½	4½	
Wangco Inc	48	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ¼
Warner El .70	47	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+ ⅜
Warner Natl Cp	54	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
WashgtnGrp .20r	56	11	10½	10½	— ½
WashNatGs 1.08	65	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ½
Wash Scientif	48	2¼	2	2	— ¼
Water Assoc .05e	78	32	25½	32	+6½
WausauPapr .60		10½	10½	10½	
Waxman Ind .06	213	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
Weatherford Int	356	7⅝	7	7	— ¼
Webb Co .66	10	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Webb Resrcs	23	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
Weco Developmt	168	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Weeden Co	177	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+ ⅜
WeightWatc .20a	814	10⅛	8¼	9¼	— ½
WeingartenJ .40	5	4½	4½	4½	
WellingtMg 1.10a	19	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Welltech Inc	160	4¾	4	4¼	+ ⅜
Welsbach Corp	107	4	3½	4	+ ⅛
WesiCo .13	46	9	9	9	
Westcoast Pet Lt	22	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Westn Digital	88	4½	4	4¼	— ⅛
WestnGear .30	51	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
WstnKyGas 1.32	14	13	12½	13	+ ½
Wstn MarEl .30e		8¼	8¼	8¼	
WestnOil Shale	51	1½	1¼	1½	— ⅛
WestmdCoal 1.20	2155	82	70	80	+9½
WorteraInc .60	107	16¼	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
White Shield	198	1⅞	1½	1½	— ⅛
WienAirAlsk .10e	228	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	
Wiley &Sons .60	2	10½	10	10	— ½
Willamette .72b	61	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
WilliamsW .60a	24	16¼	14¼	16¼	+2
Wilson HJ	93	13	12	13	+1
Wincorp .30	11	6⅞	6¼	6¼	
Winns Stores .55	89	17	16	17	+ ½
WinterJack .75	269	11½	11¼	11½	
WinterParkTl .32	286	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅜
WisCentrlug .40a	7	12½	12	12	— ½
WiscPowLt 1.52	109	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
WiscRIEst .24e	29	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
WiserOil 3.85e	16	49½	45	48½	+3½
Wix Corp .27b	76	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
WolohanLum .10	39	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
WolverPent .44a	15	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
Woodhed Dan .24	11	7¼	7½	7¼	+ ¼
WoodwdLoth 1.25	73	20¼	19¼	20¼	+ ⅞
Worthng Biochm	15	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Worthingtn Ind	71	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Wright WE .18	163	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
WyomingNat .80	48	12	11¾	12	
Xomox Corp .20	294	22½	18½	22	+3
YellowFrtSys .35	863	31	29½	30⅝	— ⅛
Younker Br 1.20e	59	15	14½	14½	
ZionsUtahBn .80	59	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ¼

FOREIGN

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AngloAmSA .35e	465	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
Anglo AG 3.12e	405	53	50½	50⅞	— ⅜
Bayer AG 2.30e	27	51½	50½	51	—1
BlyvoorGM 1.29e	547	12¼	11⅝	11¾	— ⅜
Botswana Rst	13	1	1	1	+ ⅛
BrokenHillP .32e	3	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
BufelsfGld 2.24e	155	25⅞	24½	24¼	— ¾
Burmah Oil .20e	2271	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Canon Inc .39e	11	18	17½	18	+ ⅝
Dai Ei Inc	2	9½	8¾	9⅛	+ ¾
DeBeersMin .29e	444	3½	3⅛	3½	
Dresdnr Br 5.93e	1	102½	101½	102½	— ½
Fisons Ltd	225	9⅝	8½	9	+ ⅝
FreeStaGM 4.54e	559	36⅝	34⅛	34⅝	—1½
FujiPhotoF .21e	97	11¼	11½	11¾	+ ½
GoldFieldSA .54e	85	45⅞	44⅛	45	— ¼
Hitachi Ltd 1.40e	13	46	43½	46	+3
HondaMotor .52r	13	42¾	41¾	42¼	+2
IDB Bkhldg .40h	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
IEM SA .38e	6	5⅝	5¾	5¾	
KansalEPw 1.17r	6	24	23½	24	
Kirin Brew .21e	6	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
Kloof GoldM .92e	578	14¼	12⅞	13⅞	— ⅝
MineralRes .57e	75	3	2⅞	3	
MitsuiCo .40r	9	34	32¾	33⅞	+1¾
NipponElec .45e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅜
PalabaMng 1.47e	63	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ½
Philips Gloelpn	131	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
PotgielsPlat .76e	50	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ¼
Pres B GM 3.35e	365	29⅝	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅜
PresStyn G 1.75e	409	23½	22	22¼	— ⅛
RankOrgan .11e	3598	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
StHelena G 2.82e	170	43	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅜
ShiseidADR .33e		42	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
TelefDeMex .79e	40	7⅛	7	7	
TelefonDeMex B	8	7	7	7	
TokioMarF .82e	96	96	90½	95½	+8¼
TokyoShibEl .86e		19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
ToyotaMot .21r	62	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+2½
UnionCoLtd .51e	40	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
Vaal Reefs 2.74e	430	38¼	36⅜	36⅞	— ⅜
Welkom GM .72e	323	6⅝	6	6	— ¼
WestDriefG 5.87e	276	62¼	60⅝	60⅝	—1½
WnDeepLvl 1.98e	348	25⅞	24¾	24⅞	— ⅜
Wn Holding 6.19e	278	48½	46½	46¾	+ ⅜

z—Shares in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras b—Annual rate plus stock dividend c—Liquidating dividend e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up k—Declared or paid this year accumulative issue with dividends in arrears n—New issue p—Paid this year dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cd—Called x—Ex dividend y—Ex dividend and sales in full x-dis—Ex distribution xr—Ex rights xw—Without warrants ww—With warrants wd—When distributed wi—When issued nd—Next day delivery.

ORGANISATION FOR INTERNATIONAL FINANCE "ORIFIN"

Societe Anonyme
Siege Social : 11, Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, Luxembourg

R.C. Luxembourg B 8013

Messieurs les Actionnaires de la Societe Anonyme ORIFIN, Organisation for International Finance, sont pries d'assister à l'assemblee generale ordinaire de la Société qui se réunira au siege social, le 13 mai 1975 a 10.30 heures, pour deliberer sur l'ordre du jour suivant :

ORDRE DU JOUR

1) Rapport du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire.
2) Approbation du bilan et du compte de pertes et profits au 31 decembre 1974 ; affectation des résultats.
3) Decharge à donner aux Administrateurs et au Commissaire.
4) Reelection du Commissaire.
5) Divers.

Le Conseil d'Administration.

STAR FUND REPURCHASING COMPANY S.A.

Siège Social: 11 Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, Luxembourg.

R.C. Luxembourg B 8448.

La Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A., 11 Boulevard Grande-Duchesse-Charlotte, Luxembourg, en les bureaux de laquelle la Societe Star Fund Repurchasing Company S.A. avait fait élection de son siege social denonce, avec effet immediat, tous offices de domiciliation de ladite société, constituée le 25 avril 1969 par devant Maitre Camille Hellinckx, notaire de résidence à Luxembourg, acte publie au Recueil Spécial C-No. 76 du 14 mai 1969.

Luxembourg, le 5 mai 1975.

Banque Lambert-Luxembourg.
Société Anonyme.

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
(Continued From Page 8)					
MeYnkP 9.7s02	1	91½	91½	91½	—½
MeYnkP 8½s02	12	86	82	86	+7
MfrsHan 8⅞s04	6	83¾	88⅛	85⅝	—⅜
MfrsHan 7.6s81	2	96	96	96	—⅛
MAPCO 11s75	15	100 1-16	100	100	
Marcor 6½s88	132	73¾	72	73½	+1
Marcor cv5s96	114	76⅛	74¼	75⅞	—⅝
MartM cv6s94	35	75½	74	75	—½
MdCup cv5¼s84	11	66	66	66	—3
Mass El 8⅝s75	2	100½	100½	100½	
MassM cv6¼s91	31	60	58	59¼	+2¼
MayDStCr 9s89	5	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+⅛
MayDCr 8⅞s76	74	101½	100⅝	100½	—1
McCror 7⅞s95	172	37¾	37	37½	+¼
McCror 7⅞s97	157	37¼	36¼	37½	+1½
McCror 7½s94	90	36½	35½	36	+¼
McCro 7½s94n	22	36¼	35	35	—¾
McCro cv6½s92	15	38¾	38	38½	
McCror 5½s76	101	87½	86¼	87½	+½
McCrory 5s81	2	40	40	40	
McDerm 8.9s84	10	101¼	101⅛	101¼	—¼
McDonld 9⅞s82	10	103	103	103	—½
McDD cv4¾s91	59	62½	60	62	+2
Medus cv5¼s88	2	73	71½	73	+2
Mellon 10s89	420	102⅛	101¼	101¼	—⅜
Mellon 7.8s82	10	97	97	97	
MelvS cv4⅞s96	108	67	65½	67	+1
MGM 9s92	13	85¾	85	85¾	+¾
MGM cv5s93	6	75	74¼	74¼	—3¼
MGIC 8⅞s88	85	76	75	75	—1
MGIC cv5s93	84	52½	51⅜	52	+½
MichBT 7⅞s11	24	86	83¾	83¾	—3¼
MichBT 4⅜s91	1	62	62	62	+1
MichBT 3⅞s88	10	57⅛	57	57	+¼
Mich Wis 8⅝s93	10	85	85	85	—5
Micrdt 10s2000	50	78	77	77⅞	+⅜
MickMtg 8s80	1	45	45	45	+1
MilLab cv5¼s94	31	66	65⅛	65⅛	—⅜
MplsStL 6s85	10	60	58	58	—2⅜
MSPSSM 4s91	25	45	45	45	+1
MissRvCp 8s94	14	94¾	94¼	94¼	—7½
MKT Inc5½s33f	10	9	8	8	—1
MoKanT 4s90	1	31½	31½	31½	
MoPac 5s2045f	138	41	40¼	40¼	—½
MoP 4¾s2020f	67	39⅞	39	39	—⅞
MoP 4¾s2030f	159	39	38⅛	39	+⅛
MoPac 4¼s90	21	54½	53⅝	54½	+¼
MoPa 4½s2005	14	44	42⅝	42⅝	—1⅝
MobilAl 8.45s05	86	96	95¾	95¾	—⅛
MobilOil 7⅞s01	7	82⅞	83	82⅞	—4⅞
MohkD cv5½s94	1015	26¼	23½	24⅞	—⅛
Monsrm 10½s75	124	101¼	100 9-32	101⅛	+⅜
Monsa 29⅛s000	23	101	100½	101	
MontWd 4⅞s90	23	65	64⅞	65	
MtWdCr 9.6s55	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	—⅛
MtWdCr 9⅞s83	16	102	101¾	102	+½
MtWdCr 9¼s90	25	93⅞	95⅛	98⅞	+1⅞
MtWdCr 9s39	13	93	91	93	—2
MtWdCr 7⅞s88	36	79¾	78	78½	—1¼
MtWdCr 6½s87	6	71	71	71	—5½
MtWdCr 4⅞s80	4	82¾	82½	82½	+1½
MtWdCr 4⅜s81	17	78¾	77	77	—¾
MonyM cv7s90	22	72	70	70	—3
Morgn cv4⅞s98	310	95½	92½	95¼	+1½
viMoE 3¾s2000f	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	
MorNor 8⅞s95	5	90	90	90	—7
MtStTT 9¾s12	134	104½	102½	104½	+¾
MtSt TT 9s2010	144	98⅞	97	98⅛	—¾
MtSt TT 7⅞s13	35	84½	84	84½	+½
MtStTT 7⅞s19	58	84½	81	81	—3½
MtStTT 6½s77	45	97	96½	97	
Nabisco 7⅞s01	10	85	85	85	—2
NarraEl 10½s80	8	104	102½	102½	
NatBisc 4⅞s87	3	68½	68½	68½	—1⅝
NatCan cv5s93	10	67½	66	66	—1
NatCash 7.7s94	5	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	+1½
NCashR cv6s95	128	77½	76	77½	+2½
NatCash 4⅞s87	4	59¼	59¼	59¼	—2¼
NCtyL cv6½s91	4	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	—1⅛
NCtyL cv5½s88	7	44	44	44	—¾
Nat Dist 5s82	4	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	
NDist cv4½s92	10	67	66⅞	67	—½
NFuelG 8⅞s75	4	100¼	100¼	100¼	
NHom cv4⅞s96	70	25½	27½	27½	—1
Natlnd 10s99	14	74	73⅞	74	
Natlnd cv5½s88	64	55½	53½	53½	—3
Nat Lead 4⅞s88	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	—1⅛
NatSteel 4⅞s89	4	69¼	69	69	—¼
NatriGas 6⅞s80	15	84	84	84	+2⅛
NCNB 8.40s95	30	84	84	84	
NEnMLt 7⅞s97	20	77	77	77	+2
NEngPw 7s76	30	98	98	98	—½
NEngTT 8⅞s09	48	94	92⅛	93	+⅞
NEngTT 8.2s04	69	89½	87½	89½	
NEngTT 7¾s07	55	80	79	79½	—½
NEngTT 6½s79	36	94¼	92⅝	92⅝	
Newhall cv6s95	18	71⅛	71	71	
NJ BellT 9.35s	60	103⅜	102	103	—1
NJ Bell 7⅞s13	102	86	85	85¼	+¼
NJ Bell 7⅞s12	1	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	—⅛
NJ Bell 7¼s11	60	81	79⅛	80	—1
NJ Bell 3½s88	5	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	
NYBkSv 10s81	135	104½	103⅝	104½	+⅜
viNYCen 6s80f	10	10½	9¼	9⅞	+⅞
viNYCen 6s90f	9	53¼	53¼	53¼	+¾
viNYC 5s2013f	55	8	7⅛	7½	—⅜
viNYC 5s2013r	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
viNYC 4½s2013f	87	6⅞	6	6⅞	+⅜
viNYCen 4s98f	46	8⅝	8¼	8¼	—¼
viNYCH 3½s97f	10	19	19	19	—½
viNYLS 3½s98f	1	12	12	12	
viNYMC 3½s98f	3	21	20	21	+4
viNYM 3½s98r	31	21	19⅝	21	
NYConn 2⅞s75f	1	28½	28½	28½	+½
viNYLW 4s73f	16	8	8	8	
viNYNH 4½s22f	25	2½	2¼	2¼	
viNYNH 4s07f	21	8	7⅛	8	+⅝
NYSEG 10.6s82	27	107½	107	107	+2
NYS EG 9⅞s05	26	95	94½	95	+½
NYS EG 7⅞s01	23	95	94	94	—2
NYS EG 7⅞s07	7	74½	74½	74½	+1½
NYTel 9⅛s2010	52	102	101	101¼	—¼
NY Tel 9s14	296	99	97¼	99	+⅝
NYTel 8⅞s2015	181	97	95½	97	+½
NYTel 8.30s12	121	92¼	89	92¼	+3¼
NYTel 8s2008	48	89⅞	88	89½	+½
NY Tel 8s83	277	99¼	98	99¼	+⅜
NYTel 7⅞s2006	65	85½	84	85½	+1⅜
NYTel 7⅜s2011	11	81	80½	81	—3⅜
NYTel 4½s91	2	64	62	62	+½
NYTel 4⅛s93	50	59⅝	58	58½	—1⅛
NYTel 3⅜s96	5	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+1⅛
NiagM 12.6s81	161	105⅜	105¾	106½	
NiaMg 10.2s05	232	94	92	93½	+½
NiagMP 4⅞s87	5	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	—2⅛
NiagMP 3¼s83	10	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+⅛
NL Ind 7½s95	20	83¾	83¾	83¾	
NorW 4.85s2015	1	49½	49½	49½	
NortnMus 9s88	6	74½	74½	74½	+1½
NoAMtg 5½s79	55	61	59½	59½	—1
NorAPh cv4s92	73	53¾	52	52	—½
viNorCen 5s74	20	25	25	25	—10
viNorCen 4½s74	8	25	25	25	+1⅞
NorIllG 8½s76	33	102	100½	101¼	+¼
NorInPS 8¼75	59	100⅝	100½	100½	+½
NorNG 9½s90	67	100	99	99	—⅞
NorNG 4⅝s81	5	84	84	84	+⅞
NorPac 4s84	1	75	75	75	
NorPac 4s97	8	52¼	52¼	52¼	+⅛
NorPac 3s2047	26	33⅛	33	33⅛	+⅛
NoPac 3s2047r	7	33⅞	32½	33⅞	
NorStaP 4¼s86	5	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	
NorStaP 4s88	30	58¼	57¼	57¼	+¼
NorStaP 3⅞s84	10	60¼	60¼	60¼	+¼
NorStaP 2¾s75	30	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	
Northp cv4⅞s87	16	68	65½	68	+3
Nwstlnd 7½s94	10	78	75½	77½	+2
NwnBell 10s14	75	107	105¾	107	+1
NwnBell 7⅞s11	91	87	85	86½	—½
NwnBell 7½s05	46	84⅛	81¼	83¾	—¾
NortSim 9⅛s99	25	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	—⅛
OccidP cv7½s96	316	86¼	84	86	+1
Ogden cv5s93	30	61	59	60	—1⅛
OhBellT 7⅞s13	11	87	87	87	
OhBellT 7⅛s11	5	81	81	81	—1
OhBellT 6⅜s78	15	95	94½	94½	—1½
OhioEd 10s81	191	105⅛	104½	104⅞	—1⅛
OhioPw 12⅛s81	2	106	106	106	—2
OhioPw 10⅞s82	60	101⅜	99¼	100½	—½
Ohio Pw 7½s76	10	97½	97½	97½	—1½
Ohio Pw 6⅜s79	5	91	91	91	+2
Ohio Pw 6½s77	33	97	96½	96½	—½
Oneida cv5½s88	2	62¼	62¼	62¼	
OlisEl cv6½s95	14	85⅞	83	83	—2⅞
Outlet cv5½s86	10	72¾	72¾	72¾	—2
OwenIll 9.35s99	20	98⅛	98¼	98¼	+¼
OwenIll 9s81	10	101¾	101¾	101¾	+¾
OwenIll cv4½s92	34	73	72	73	—3
PacGE 9.85s82	88	105	104⅝	105	+⅛
PacGE 9⅞s06	272	100	95¾	100	
PacGE 9⅛s06	65	99	96	99	+3
PacGE 8⅞s02	65	97½	94	97½	+1¾
PacGE 8s03	4	87	87	87	
PacGE 7¾s05A	20	86	84	86	
PGE 7¾s05ZZ	30	81⅞	80¼	81⅞	—⅛
PacGE 7½s04	5	79¾	79¾	79¾	
PacGE 7½s03	10	81	81	81	—2
Pac G&E 5s89	10	71	71	71	—½
Pac G&E 5s91	42	68½	67½	67½	—⅛
Pac GE 4½s86	5	70	70	70	—⅝
Pac GE 4½s70	23	60	60	60	+½
Pac GE 4¼s95	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	+½
Pac GE 3⅜s78	14	87	85¼	87	
PGE 3⅛s84 W	13	63¼	63¼	63¼	
PGE 3⅛s84 X	6	65½	65	65	—½
Pac G&E 3s77	54	89½	88⅝	89½	—¼
Pac G&E 3s79	6	82	81½	82	+½
Pac GE 2¾s81	5	74	74	74	—⅛
PacLtSv 9s85	38	99½	99¼	99½	—¼
PacLtSv 8⅜s93	9	81	81	81	—9
PacNwTl 8⅞08	14	96	95¼	96	+⅝
PacNwTl 8⅞s10	35	95	93½	94	
PacNwTel 7s79	55	98	97	98	+1½
Pac SwA 6s87	7	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
PacT&T 9⅞s11	335	102	100	102	+⅜
PacT&T 9⅛s04	163	99⅞	98⅛	99	+1
PacT&T 9.1s84	51	103¾	102¾	102¾	—¼
PacT&T 9s81	188	103	102¾	102⅞	+⅜
PacT&T 9s81	188	103	102¾	102⅞	—⅜
PacT&T 8⅜s06	83	99⅞	93½	94⅞	—1⅞
PacTT 8.65s05	125	94	92	94	—¾
PacT&T 7.8s07	120	85⅞	84	84½	
PacT&T 7⅞s09	25	84	82	82	—½
PacT&T 7¼s80	53	96	94	96	
PacT&T 7¼s08	24	80	79¼	80	+⅛
PacT&T 6⅝s79	35	94½	93⅝	93½	—1
PacT&T 4⅜s88	11	65⅛	65¼	65⅛	+⅞
PacT&T 3⅛s91	6	57	57	57	
PAA 1⅛s86	56	78⅛	77	77¾	+1¼
PAA 11½s86	75	76¼	74	75¼	—⅜
PAA cv7½s98	472	58½	53	58½	
PAA cv 5¼s89	571	30⅛	29	29½	—1
PAA cv 4⅞s79	14	69⅞	68⅞	69⅞	—⅛
PAA cv 4½s84	46	43⅛	40	43	+3
PAA cv 4½s86	483	29¼	28	29	—⅛
Paprct cv5¼s94	40	58⅛	58	58⅛	+1¼
PennDx cv5s82	5	72	72	72	—¼
Penney 9s97	15	98½	98	98	—1½
Penney 8⅞s95	85	95¼	93⅛	95	—2⅛
PennyF 10.2s94	5	100	100	100	—3
PennyF 9.45s81	10	101¼	101¼	101¼	—¾
PennyF 5⅜s87	15	72⅛	71	71	+1
PennyF 4½s84	2	68	68	68	
PennCo cv9s94	81	94½	92¾	94½	+2
PennPwLt 3s75	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	
viPa RR 4¼s81f	13	14½	13	13	—1½
viPa RR 4¼s84f	6	14⅝	13	14⅝	+1⅝
Pennzoil 8⅞s76	443	100½	99⅝	100½	+⅛
Pennzoil 8⅞s96	35	84	82¼	84	—1
Pennzoil 7⅛s88	22	81¾	80½	80½	—⅞
Pennzoil 7⅛s88	15	81½	81⅛	81½	—1½
Pennzl cv5¼s96	48	68	67	68	
Peoria E 4s90f	2	40	40	40	
Pepsico 8¼s85	52	98	97⅛	97½	—⅜
Pepsi cv4⅞s96	60	103½	111½	113½	+1½
Pet Inc 8s91	12	90⅛	90½	90½	
Pfizer cv4s97	76	87½	86	87	+½
PhelpsD 7⅜s78	23	98¾	98	98	—1
viPhilBW 4½s77	8	31	31	31	+5½
Phila El 12⅞s81	341	106	105	105⅝	
Phila El 11s80	238	102¾	100⅝	102¾	+⅜
PhilaEl 9s95	43	88	86⅞	87⅞	—⅜
Phila El 8½s76	38	100¾	100½	100½	—⅞
PhilaEl 8½s04	81	80	78⅛	79⅞	+1⅜
Phila El 8¼s96	40	79⅞	79	79	+3
Phila El 8s75	41	100¼	100¼	100¼	
PhilEl 7⅜s2000	13	74	71⅜	74	+4
Phila El 7⅛s98	41	71	68½	68½	—2½
Phila El 6½s93	40	64	63¼	64	+1
Phila El 6⅛s97	43	62	61	62	+1
Phila El 5s89	18	58	56	56	—⅜
Phila El 4⅜s87	20	59½	59⅛	59½	+2
Phila El 4⅜s86	6	59	58	59	+3
Phila El 3¼s82	40	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	—2¼
Phila El 3⅛s83	35	63⅛	62	62	
PhilMo 8.85s82	20	101	99⅝	99⅝	—2⅝
PhilMor 8½s85	216	99	98¼	99	+⅜
Philipin 10s77	102	90	87	87	—1⅛
PhilP 7⅜s2001	15	85	84½	84½	—½
PhilVH cv5¼94	35	50	48	48	—4⅞
Plisby cv4⅞s89	109	102	96	102	+6
PionNG 9½s75	24	100 1-32	100	100 -32	+1-32
PionCp 9½s82	70	102½	101	102½	
viPCCStL 5s75	18	22⅛	20½	21	—7⅞
VJPCCSL 3⅝75	2	18½	18	18	
Pittston cv4s97	152	54½	53	53½	
PortGE 10⅛80	40	102½	101	102	—½
PotElP 9⅛s05	28	96⅞	94¼	95½	—4¼
PotElP 7¾s07	4	77½	77½	77½	
PPG Ind 9s95	34	97⅞	97¼	97⅞	—⅝
PPG In 8½s2000	120	95	94	95	—¾
ProctG 8⅞s05	226	96⅞	94½	96⅞	+1¼
ProctG 3⅞s81	36	84	83¼	83¼	—¾
PuSCol 8⅞2000	16	95	89⅞	95	+2⅞
PubSEG 12s04	72	110	109¼	110	+¾
PubSEG 9s95	22	95	94⅛	94⅛	+1
PubSEG 4⅝s77	40	93½	92¾	92¾	—⅝
PubSEG 3¼s83	25	66	66	66	
PubSvIn 9⅝s81	53	103½	102½	103½	+½
PubSvIn 7⅜s01	10	78	78	78	—6½
PuerRT 8.7s96	7	76	76	76	—7½
PugetSd 10⅛s83	142	103	101½	102¾	—¼
Pullm Tr 10s85	13	101¼	100½	101¼	+1¼
PullmTr 8⅞s85	10	97	97	97	—3½
Purex cv4⅞s94	10	63⅝	63	63⅝	+⅜
RCA 10.20s92	11	105	105	105	
RCA 9¼s90	35	99¾	99	99½	
RCA 9s75	38	99 25-32	99¾	99¾	
RCA cv 4½s92	81	59	58	58	
Ralst cv5¼s2000	463	100½	99½	100½	
Ramad cv8s95	3	89	89	89	
Ramad cv5s96	164	49½	48	49¼	—¼
RapAm 7½s85	113	47⅞	45⅝	47⅞	+2⅜
RapAm69 7s94	202	37½	36¼	37	+1
RapAm72 7s94	111	38	36⅜	38	+½
RapidAm 6s88	410	35	34	35	+⅛
viReadg 3⅛s95f	81	30½	29	30	—¼
RdgBa cv5⅛s88	38	92	89	92	+2
Reeves cv4s91	21	56½	56	56½	+⅜
ReliancGp 9⅞s98	119	61	56½	57	—3
RelianGp 9⅞s97	148	60	56	56½	—3½
RepMt cv7¼s90	35	53¼	51	53	—1
Rep Stl 8.90s95	3	96	96	96	+1
Rever cv5½s92	52	58⅞	55	55	—3⅞
Reylnd 7⅛s2001	20	81½	81½	81½	
ReyM cv4½s91	56	58	57⅛	58	—⅛
Rey Tob 7⅞s94	32	90½	88½	88½	—4½
RiegelT cv5s93	4	53	53	53	+1⅛
RochGE 10⅛s83	13	105	105	105	
Rockint 7.3s77	10	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	
Rockint 5¼s91	33	64	63⅞	64	—2
Rockin cv4⅞s87	28	59½	59¼	59¼	+¼
Rockin cv4¼s91	25	56½	55	56½	+1½
RohmH 9⅞s2000	132	103½	102¼	103½	
RohmH 9s85	232	102	100⅞	101⅞	
Rohr cv 5¼s86	18	56	56	56	
RyderS 11½s90	97	83	81	81	—2
RyderS 9¾s82	19	83⅛	82⅞	82⅞	—¼
Safeco 7s78	34	97	96	96¼	—1
SafewyS 7.4s97	10	83⅛	83¼	83⅛	
StJosLP 9⅛s76	10	101½	101	101	—⅛
SLSF 5s2006f	x40	48½	42	42	—3¼
StLouSF 4s97	11	48	47½	48	
StReg cv4⅞s97	189	97	96	97	+2
SanDGE 9.3s79	31	101	100	100	—2½
Sander cv12s92	152	92	91	92	+¼
SaFeIn cv6¼s98	201	89½	86	88¾	+1½
SaFePip 8⅜s80	10	98¾	98¾	98¾	—¼
SaulRlEs 8½s80	117	65	62	62	—3
SavnhEl 8⅛s75	17	100	99¾	99¾	
Schlitz 9½s99	10	100	100	100	
Schlitz 7.20s96	5	80	80	80	
SCM Cp 9¼s90	8	91	90	90	
SCM Cp 5¾s87	20	68½	68⅞	68⅞	—1⅛
SCM cv 5½s88	100	65	64¼	65	
ScottP 8⅝s2000	3	99	99	99	+1
Seagrm 7½s78	5	98¼	98¼	98¼	+1
Searle 7½s80	15	98	96¼	96¼	—¾
Sears R 8⅞s95	120	99½	97⅞	98	—2
Sears R 8⅝s76	105	101⅞	100½	101¾	+¾
Sears R 7⅞s85	431	96½	95⅛	96	
Sears R 6⅞s93	10	88	80	80	—3
Sears R 4¾s83	100	81¾	79¾	80½	—1¼
SearRAc 8⅜s86	45	99¾	98½	99¾	+1½
SearsR Ac 5s82	15	82½	82¼	82½	+½
SearRAc 4⅝s77	4	93¾	93½	93½	—¼
SeatrnL cv6s94	685	29⅞	27	28⅞	+1⅛
SecuPac 7.7s82	30	95½	94	95½	+2¼
ShellO 8½s2000	5	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛	—1⅛
ShellO 7¼s2002	50	86⅞	84⅛	86⅞	+2¼
ShellOil 5.30s92	8	72	72	72	
Shell Oil 4⅝s86	51	75½	73¼	73¼	—1⅜
SherW cv6¼s95	6	104	104	104	
Signal 8.85s94	33	90	89⅛	90	+2
Sinclr cv4⅜s86	9	136¼	133½	136⅛	+2⅝
Singer 8½s76	351	99 3-16	98⅝	98⅝	—½
Singer 8s99	89	69¼	68	68⅛	+⅛
SkellyO 8.15s76	30	101⅛	100½	100½	
Skil Cp cv5s92	5	46	46	46	+1
SmithA 10⅛s75	20	94⅞	94	94	—5
SmitKn 8.15s84	90	99¼	98½	98½	—⅛
Socony 4¼s93	14	65	62	65	+3
Socony 2½s76	12	96⅛	95⅝	95⅝	
SohioBP 8⅝s83	87	100¼	99⅞	100¼	+¼
Sol B cv4½s92	10	60	60	60	+2¾
SoCenBl 10s14	136	105⅞	105	105⅞	+⅞
SoCenBl 8¼s04	81	91	90	91	+1
SoCenBl 8¼s13	59	98½	90½	90½	
SoCenBl 7⅞s07	2	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	
SoCenBl 7⅞s12	5	81½	81½	81½	+½
SoCenBl 6¼s77	23	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	+⅝
SoesBk cv4⅞97	4	57	57	57	+3½
SoBellT 9.05s03	120	99¾	98¼	99¾	+⅜
SoBellTel 8s14	178	89⅝	87⅛	89⅝	+2
SoBellT 7⅝s13	150	85	83½	85	+1½
SoBellT 7.60s08	22	84	82⅞	84	+1½
SoBellT 7⅜s10	60	82⅞	80½	82⅞	—⅛
SoBellTel 7s78	98	98½	96⅞	96⅞	—1¾
SoBellT 6½s79	90	92⅞	92⅛	92¼	—3¼
SoBellT 2⅞s87	18	62	60¼	60¼	—2⅛
SoCalE cv3⅛s80	65	76½	75½	76½	+1
SoCalGs 10⅛81	35	106	104⅞	105	—1
SoCalG 8.85s95	5	92	92	92	+2
SoIndRy 2¾s94	5	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	—1⅜
SoNGas 9⅛s76	124	101⅞	101	101	—⅜
SoNGas 7.70s91	12	83	83	83	+3
SoNGas 6⅞s79	53	93⅞	93	93	—1⅛
SoNEngT 9⅝s10	43	100⅝	99¾	100⅝	+⅜
SoNEngT 8¼s08	36	87	85¾	85¾	—3
SoPac 4½s81	49	78¾	77	77	—1
S PacOr 4½s77	47	94	93⅝	93⅝	
SoPac 2¾s96	1	39½	39½	39½	+1½
SouthRy 5s94	10	60½	60	60	
SwnBlT 9.25s15	307	102	99⅛	102	+2
SwnBlT 8¾s07	112	98	96⅝	98	+⅜
SwBellT 8¼s14	65	92⅝	90	91½	—1
SwnBlT 8.20s82	112	101	100	100⅝	—¼
SwnBlT 7¾s09	11	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	—3½
SwBellT 7⅝s13	40	85½	84	85	+¼
SwBellT 7⅜s12	34	83½	81¾	83½	+1¾
SwBellT 7s78	10	97¾	97¼	97¼	+¼
SwnBlT 6⅞s11	17	78⅞	76	76	—2
SwBellT 6½s79	5	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+⅝
SwBellT 2¾s85	26	64	63⅞	64	
Sw PS 8⅝s75	9	100⅝	100 17-32	100⅝	+7-32
Spiegel 5¼s83	64	68½	60¾	60¾	—5¾
Sprag cv4½92	92	45½	43	44	—1⅛
StBrand 6¾s93	15	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	+⅝
StdOilCal 7s96	151	83	81¼	82⅝	—1⅛
St O Cal 5⅜s92	25	74⅞	74	74	—⅛
St.O Cal 4⅞s83	58	76⅜	75	75⅛	—1⅛
StdOInd 9.7s89	855	102¼	101⅛	101½	—¼
StOilInd 9.2s04	370	102⅝	100	102	+½
Std OilInd 6s91	44	79	77	77	—2¼
Std OilInd 6s98	102	75⅞	74¼	75⅞	—⅜
StOilInd 4½s83	23	78¾	76½	78¾	+2¼
StOilOh 7.60s99	5	83	83	83	
Std Packg 6s90	4	43½	43½	43½	+⅜
StPkg cv5¾s90	14	41½	41	41	+¾
StaMutInv 9s80	3	58	58	58	+½
Stauf Ch 8⅛s96	76	88⅛	85½	85½	—2½
Stauff cv4½s91	231	130	126½	128	—2
Steven cv4s90	9	60⅞	60	60⅞	+2⅞
Storer cv4½s86	59	66⅞	65	66	—1
Sun Oil 4⅞s90	10	69¾	69¾	69¾	
Sundst cv5s93	21	57½	56⅛	57½	+½
SunsM cv6½s89	36	91¼	91⅛	91½	+½
SufroMtg 6⅞82	22	55	54	55	
Sybron cv4½s87	43	71⅜	70	71⅜	+⅜
Talcott 9⅜s76	49	95	90	95	
TalcotN cv6s94	40	37	36¼	36¼	—⅜
Tandy 10s94	186	85	82⅛	83	
Tappn cv5¼s94	34	52⅛	50	50	—⅛
Teledy 10s04	402	74¾	73	74	+1
Teledy 7s97	72	55	54½	55	+½
Teledy cv3½92	80	43½	41	43½	+2½
Telex Cp 9s96	245	36½	34	36½	+1½
Tenneco 9s78	137	102⅝	101½	101½	—1
Tenneco 9s94	83	93	90	93	—⅜
Tenneco 8⅜s75	132	100½	100¼	100¼	+¼
Tenneco 8½s71	15	87	87	87	+½
Tenneco 7s93	62	76	74	75½	+⅜
Tennco cv6¼s52	199	80¾	78½	79¾	—1
Tenneco 6s79	142	90	88⅝	89⅝	+1
TVA 9¼s95	111	107½	106⅞	107½	+½
TVA 8⅜s75	22	100	99 13-16	100	—1-32
TVA 8.10s79	188	101⅝	101¼	101¼	—½
TVA 8.05s99	58	94¼	93¼	94¼	+¼
TVA 8.05s99r	5	94	94	94	
TVA 7⅞s98C	80	89¼	85½	89	
TVA 7.70s98	12	89	88⅛	88⅛	—⅜
TVA 7.40s97E	121	86	85	86	+⅛
TVA 7.35s97B	27	85¾	85¼	85¾	+¾
TVA 7.35s97C	74	85¾	84⅝	85¾	+⅝
TVA 7.35s97Cr	26	85	84½	85	
TVA 7.35s98A	28	85⅝	84⅝	85⅝	—⅛
TVA 7.35s98A r	1	85	85	85	
TVA 7.35s98B	41	85	84½	85	—⅜
TVA 7.35s98Br	27	85½	85	85½	
TVA 7¼s76	98	100⅝	100	100	—½
TVA 7¼s76r	25	99½	99½	99½	
TVA 7s97	221	83¾	82	82⅛	—⅜
TVA 7s97r	6	83⅛	82½	82½	
Ter ASL 4s2019	7	43¼	43¼	43¼	+3¼
Tesoro cv5¼s89	210	92⅞	91	92¾	+1¼
Texaco 7¾2001	70	89½	87½	89½	+1
Texaco 5¾s97	65	72	70¾	72	+1
TexasCo 3⅜s83	10	72½	72½	72½	
TexGsTr 8⅜s64	5	97	97	97	—2⅝
TexInd 7⅜s92	3	69	69	69	+1
Texfi cv4⅞96	162	32½	30	32½	+1¼
ToledoEd 10s82	50	105¾	104	104	
Trane cv4s92	15	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝	+1⅜
TWA 11s86	60	90½	87	87	—3½
TWA 10s85	20	87½	87	87⅜	+⅜
TWA 6½s78f	221	69½	64	69	+5½
TWA cv5s94	148	39	37⅝	38¾	+¼
TWA cv4s92	121	32½	31	31⅛	—⅜
TranFin 10s77	50	102½	102	102⅛	—⅜
TranFin 7⅞s91	12	78½	75⅞	78½	+3½
Travler 8.70s95	19	96	93	95½	+2½
TriSoMt cv7s97	61	35	34¾	35	—2½
TucsnG 7.65s03	1	80¾	80¾	80¾	+¾
TylerCp cv5s93	68	74	68¼	74	+5⅜
UGI Cp 8¾s75	21	100½	100¼	100¼	—2¼
UnBk 7.35s01	5	69¾	69¾	69¾	
UnCarb 8½s05	105	96	94¾	95	—¾
UnCarb 5.30s97	57	70½	69⅛	69⅛	—1⅜
UnCorp cv7s89	39	70	69½	70	
UnCorp cv6s93	13	61	60½	61	+½
UnOCal 8⅝s82	215	101	99½	100	
Un OCal 8¼s76	87	101	100⅝	100⅝	
UPacC cv4⅞99	54	139	131	139	+4½
Un Pac 8¾s85	42	104	100⅛	103½	+2½
Uniroy cv5½96	107	58½	58	58⅛	—⅜
UnAirL cv5s91	49	67½	66	66½	—⅛
U AirL cv4¼92	403	52	50½	52	
UnBrnd 9⅛s98	92	53	52	52½	
Un Brnd 6⅜s88	159	45	43	43	—1½
U Bran cv5¼94	234	34	32½	33⅛	—⅜
UnGasC 4⅝s78	21	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+⅜
UnGasC 4⅝s82	8	80	80	80	+½
UnGasC 4½s78	1	80	80	80	—8⅞
UnGasP 10⅛90	39	92½	92	92	
UnGasP 8⅝s89	5	82¼	82¼	82¼	+⅜
UnGasP 5⅜s82	1	72½	72½	72½	+3
UnGasP 5⅛s78	10	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+⅜
UnJerBk 7.95s	5	94¼	94¼	94¼	+¼
UnMrch cv4s90	62	51½	50½	50½	—1
U Nuclr cv5s88	81	56	53	56	—½
US Hm cv5½96	152	42	38½	42	—2
US Rlt cv5⅛89	11	38	37	37	—3
US Steel 7¾s01	55	87	84½	84½	—3
US Steel 4⅝s96	162	61¼	60⅝	61¼	+½
US Steel 4½s86	57	73	72½	73	+⅜
US Steel 4s83	42	75½	74¼	74¼	
UnTec cv5⅜s91	1171	79	74	78¼	+3¼
UnTech 4½s88	25	53½	52	52½	+⅛
UnToc cv4½92	295	69	65¾	69	+2
UnTelCh 7.6s02	20	71¼	71¼	71¼	—⅜
Univ OP 6⅜s93	5	79	79	79	
Upjohn 8⅛s85	120	98⅝	98	98⅝	+⅛
UtahPL 10¼83	10	105	103	105	+2
UV Ind cv5⅜93	59	68½	67	67⅝	—3⅛
UV Ind 5⅜s95	6	53	52	53	—½
Vendo cv4½s80	3	76	76	76	+⅞
VerYNuc 9⅝98	9	93	90¼	91	+¾
VaElP cv3⅝86	4	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+⅝
VirgRy Incos08	8	56½	56	56	—½
Wabash 7¾s77	35	99¼	98⅛	98⅛	—⅜
Wabash 4s81	10	70	70	70	
Wag El 6⅞s86	3	68¼	68¼	68¼	
Walgrn cv5½91	10	64	64	64	
Wash G 8¾s75	23	100	99⅞	99⅞	—⅛
WeanU cv5¼93	79	50½	49⅝	49¾	+⅜
Wean 5½s93n	25	51	50	50	—⅞
vIWShr 4s2361f	15	9⅝	9¼	9¼	—1⅜
WnAccep 9½79	63	101½	100¼	101	—½
Wn Elec 8⅜s95	58	96	94	94¼	—¾
Wn Elec 7½s96	52	87	84⅞	87	—8½
WU Cp 10⅜s97	197	74½	72½	74	—⅞
WU Cp cv5¼97	127	43½	42⅝	43	—½
WnUnT 8.45s96	118	63	61	62	
WnUnT 7.90s97	40	58	57½	58	
WnUnTel 6½89	20	55	53	53	
WnUnTel 5¼87	8	53	51	51	—2½
WnUn Tel 5s92	27	42	41	42	+7
WestgCr 8½s91	14	80	77½	80	+2½
WestgCr 7.2s78	114	94½	92¾	93½	—½
WestgEl 8⅝s95	178	90½	88½	90½	+1½
WestgEl 5⅜s92	17	67⅞	65⅝	67⅞	+1⅞
Weyrhsr 8.9s04	1	99	99	99	
Weyrh 8⅝s2000	78	96	93	96	+1½
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	5	101	101	101	
Weyrhsr 8s85	97	98	96½	97	—⅜
Weyerh 7.65s94	52	88¼	87½	88	
Weyerh 5.20s91	44	72	70⅜	72	
WhlgSt cv3½s75	50	97 1-32	97	97 1-32	
Whirl 5¼s86	5	81	81	81	
WhitCn cv5½92	133	80¼	77½	77	
WhiteMot 7⅞s93	5	67⅛	67⅛	67	
WhitM cv5½93	30	55½	54	54	
Whittkr 10s88	13	71	70½	70	
Whittkr 9⅞s93	15	65⅛	65⅛	65	
Whitkr cv4½s88	56	43	42	42	
Wickes cv9s99	26	79½	79	79	
WickoCp 7⅞s78	18	65½	65½	65	
Wickes cv5¼94	6	50½	50	50	
WillRs cv5½s89	10	78½	78½	78	
WmsCos 11s81	61	103⅞	103	103	
WmsCos 10¼83	266	101	99¼	101	
WisCen 4½s29f	x1	42	42	42	
WisElP 7⅞s76	7	94⅛	94½	94	
WiscTel 8s14	27	90	89	89	
Witco cv4½93	18	62⅞	62½	62	
Woolwrth 9s99	94	88¾	87½	88	
Woolwth 7⅞s76	26	74	73¼	74	
Womet cv5½94	39	73½	72½	72	
Wyly cv7½s95	130	33	32½	32	
Xerox 8⅝s99	9	99½	98½	99	
Xerox 8.2s82	281	100¾	99⅛	100	
Xerox cv6s95	553	106¾	107½	106	
YngSh 10½2000	25	92⅜	92⅞	92	
Zapata cv4¾s88	26	64	62⅞	63	
Zapat cv4¾s88B	22	66	64	64	
Zapat cv4¾s88C	41	65	61	61	
Zayre Cp 8s96	25	58¼	58¼	58	
Zayre cv5¾s94	149	40⅞	40	40	
Zurn cv5¾94	46	58	57	57	

USIF. REAL ESTATE

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange
Quote May 2, 1975
Luxembourg Francs 32 (U.S. $0.87)
Information:
Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited, P.O. Box N-7,788, Nassau, Bahamas.

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last
AsianDv 8½s80	19	98⅛	98	98
Aust 5¼s82Jan	1	85	85	85
Aust 5¼s82 Jul	7	83	83	83
Australia 5s78	2	94½	94½	94
Brazil 8½s87	2	86	85	86
Chile 3s91	5	81½	81½	81
CreditF 5½s79	1	95	95	95
Cuba 4½s77f	10	21	21	21
Eurofima 9s82	60	100	99	99
EuropC 8¾s79	108	101	100	100
EuroCS 8⅜s83	25	96⅛	95⅛	96
Finland 6½s80	2	92⅞	92⅞	92
ItalRep 2s77	1	97	97	97
viKreu 5s59xf	76	4	3⅞	4
Mexico 10s80	91	102	99¾	101
Mexico 8¼s97	17	74⅞	74⅞	74
Mexico 6¾s78	4	94⅛	94⅛	94
Mexico 6½s79	12	89	88	88
Mexico 6½s80	1	85	85	85
Mexico 6¼s79	4	85½	85½	85
N Zeal 5¼s77	4	93⅛	93	93
Nipon TT 6s77	2	95½	95½	95
Nippon 5⅝s78	2	90	90	90
Nova Scot 9s76	10	100¼	100¼	100
Poland 8s50xf	4	43	43	43
SoEurP 5½s82	4	86	86	86
Tokyo 6s80	10	89½	89½	89

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask
May 6, 1975	5.35	4.49
May 8	5.23	4.49
May 15	5.18	4.48
May 22	5.14	4.48
May 29	5.14	4.38
Jun. 3	5.16	4.68
Jun. 5	5.18	4.76
Jun. 12	5.18	4.78
Jun. 17	5.23	4.85
Jun. 19	5.23	4.85
Jun. 26	5.30	5.00
Jun. 30	5.29	4.98
July 1	5.23	5.01
July 3	5.27	5.01
July 10	5.20	5.12
July 17	5.20	5.14
July 24	5.24	5.20
July 29	5.24	5.18
July 31	5.31	5.27
Aug. 7	5.42	5.26
Aug 14	5.46	5.30
Aug. 21	5.52	5.38
Aug. 26	5.55	5.39
Aug 28	5.60	5.44
Sep. 4	5.60	5.53
Sep. 11	5.71	5.55
Sep. 18	5.74	5.58
Sep. 23	5.74	5.58
Sep. 25	5.75	5.59
Oct. 2	5.78	5.60
Oct. 9	5.79	5.65
Oct. 16	5.80	5.66
Oct. 21	5.80	5.68
Oct. 23	5.81	5.65
Oct. 30	5.73	5.70
Nov. 18	5.86	5.68
Dec. 16	5.95	5.81
Jan. 13, 1976	6.06	5.90
Jan. 31	6.03	5.95
Feb. 10	6.14	5.98
Mar. 9	6.19	6.05
Apr. 6	6.17	6.08
May 4	6.14	6.08

Market Averages

Week Ended May 2, 1975

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last
30 Indus.	848.48	803.04	848.48
20 Transp.	171.99	160.02	171.99
15 Utilities	74.77	74.04	74.64
65 Comb.	256.57	246.34	256.57
Standard & Poor's			
500 Stocks	89.22	85.64	89.22

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

May 1, 1975

$20,000,000

PETROLEOS MEXICANOS

10¼% BONDS DUE 1982

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
International Limited

Wobaco Investments Limited — Crédit Lyonnais

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.) — Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L. — Audi Bank — Julius Baer International Limited — Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Banco di Roma — Bank of America International Limited — Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited
Bank Mees & Hope N.V. — Bankers Trust International Limited — Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Banque de Bruxelles S.A. — Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Banque Rothschild
Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines — Banque de l'Union Européenne — Banque Worms
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V. — Basle Securities Corporation
Bayerische Hypotheken-und Wechsel-Bank — Bergens Privatbank — Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft —Frankfurter Bank—
Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires — Citicorp International Bank Limited — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine — *Crédit Industriel et Commercial* — *Creditanstalt-Bankverein*
Credito Italiano — Daiwa Europe N.V. — The Deltec Banking Corporation Limited — Den Danske Landmandsbank
Den norske Creditbank — Deutsche Girozentrale —Deutsche Kommunalbank— — Dewaay & Associés International S.C.S.
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — EuroPartners Securities Corporation — European Banking Company Limited
Finacor — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited — First Chicago Limited — First Boston (Europe) Limited
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft — Goldman Sachs International Corp. — Hambros Bank Limited
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — International Marine Banking Co. Limited — Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kredietbank N.V. — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International — Kuwait Financial Centre
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.) — Kuwait International Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.) — F. van Lanschot — Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited — Lazard Frères & Cie.
Lazard Frères & Co. — Libra Bank Limited — Lloyds Bank International Limited — Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Merck, Finck & Co. — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited — B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
Morgan & Cie International S.A. — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V. — Nesbitt, Thomson Limited
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. — Nomura Europe N.V. — Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Orion Bank Limited — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson — Rabomerica International Bank N.V. — N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Shields Model Roland Incorporated — Singer & Friedlander Limited — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Société Générale — Société Générale de Banque S.A. — SoGen-Swiss International Corporation
Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Svenska Handelsbanken — Trinkaus & Burkhardt — UBS-DB Corporation
Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Limited — Vereins—und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

Esmark, Inc.

has acquired through merger

Doric Corporation

We initiated and assisted in this transaction.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.
New York Boston Chicago Dallas
Los Angeles Philadelphia St. Louis
San Francisco Detroit Memphis
International subsidiaries:
London Tokyo Zurich

Goldman Sachs

April 30, 1975

West Ham United Wins Finale of English Cup

WEMBLEY, England, May 4 (AP).—Alan Taylor, in his first season in top-grade soccer, scored both goals yesterday as West Ham United beat underdogs Fulham, 2-0, in the English Cup soccer final.

Taylor scored twice within a five-minute span in the second half and turned an evenly balanced game West Ham's way. His goals came in the 60th and 65th minutes.

Until then, Second Division Fulham, showing no signs of nerves on the big occasion before a sellout 100,000 crowd, gave its First Division rivals plenty of problems. But the team could never turn pressure into goals.

As West Ham got on top in the closing stages, excited West Ham fans in the crowd swayed and bobbed as they sang the team song: "I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles."

Taylor was bought by West Ham for £41,600 ($100,000) at the end of last season from Fourth Division Rochdale. He totaled six goals for West Ham in Cup play.

His goals yesterday came because he was on the spot to take advantage of mistakes by the Fulham defense.

After 15 minutes in the second half, Fulham's right-back John Cutbush lost the ball to the ever-busy Steve Holland on the left wing. Holland pushed it inside for Billy Jennings, who sent in a swerving 20-yard shot.

Fulham's goalkeeper, Peter Mellor, could only fingertip the ball away and Taylor, turning quickly, hit the rebound between two players into the net.

Five minutes later, Graham Paddon, running in from the left, hooted a hard drive which Mellor could not hold. Taylor was there to sidefoot it into the net.

Though it was the "match of a lifetime" for 31-year-old Taylor, there were also special cheers for two veteran stars in the Fulham lineup, Bobby Moore and Alan Mullery.

Both are now in the twilight of long playing careers and both were once England captains. Moore, 34, was making an emotional return to Wembley Stadium, where he made almost half of his record 108 appearances for the national squad, including the 1966 World Cup victory.

Mullery, 33, is now in his 17th year as a professional.

They were stalwarts in the Fulham defense, and at the start their experience looked as if it might pay off. West Ham was locked in its own territory and it was 20 minutes before the First Division club launched a real attack.

Familiar End

GLASGOW, May 4 (Reuters).—Glasgow Celtic won the Scottish Football Association Cup for the 24th time when it beat Airdrie, 3-1, yesterday.

The part-time soccer players of Airdrie had their one moment of glory just before halftime when David McCann equalized an earlier goal by Celtic striker Paul Wilson.

Insurance Stocks

cadomyins Grp	61	2	2½	+ ⅛
City Ins .15	5	4¾	5⅛	
mBkrinsFla .20	27	4¾	5⅛	
BkrLfFla .20b		8½	9¼	
m Capitol .10e		1½	2¼	
mComwlth Fin	4	5⅛	5½	
mFidelLfe .02	1	5	5¼	
mFndrsLfe .16	12	6	7	
mGuarnty Finl	2	2¾	2¾	
mHeritgeLf .32	15	10	10½	
mIncomLif .70e	7	8¼	9	
mIntlGrp .24	128	55½	57⅛	+ 2¼
mIntlRein .14	46	39½	41	+ 1½
mInvstLfe .10e		3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
mNatlFinl .42	24	7⅛	7¾	
m Pioneer Co s		2	2¼	
mReinsur .60	37	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
mReserve Cp	70	1¾	2¼	
mStatesLf .10e	1	11½	12⅛	
mUndrwrtr .40		8¼	9	
coc Madison	7	2	2⅜	
AA Corp .58	7	12⅛	13⅛	+ 1⅛
ArknsSecLf .30	20	4⅞	5	+ ¼
enef NatCp s		2⅞	3⅛	
neflSdAA .40	234	4⅛	4⅝	
nefSdB .40	1	4⅛	4⅛	
WstnState .60	2	11	12	
rotCasity .20e		2½	2⅞	
nternatCp .20e	80	3¾	4¼	
neseNatLf .90e	1	10¾	11½	
espk Lf A .24		4⅛	4⅝	
sapk Lf B .24		3⅞	4⅝	
ubb Corp 1.40	174	36½	37½	+ 1⅝
astStaCo .27	18	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
llege Univ	18	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
lon Lf&Ac .24	210	7⅜	8	
lumbia Natl		2	2½	
mblnsAm .60	673	11¼	11½	+ ¼
nn Gen Ins .88	273	42½	43⅛	+ ½
ntAmLife .92	242	13½	14	
ntenState Lfe		4⅛	4⅝	
nterion Ins .60	2	27	29	− ½
umEFrst 1.40a	296	19¾	20⅛	+ ½
umFor pf2.40		63	67	+ 1
urham Life .60	1	22	23½	
PC Corp .56	174	14½	15½	+ ¾
lorado Genl		1	1½	
mcFinMar .20e	5	3¼	3⅝	
mpro Gen	46	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
mployrCas .80a		16	17½	
ust Gen Cp .40	4	10½	11½	
uityLfeIowa .50	20	10½	11	
xcelsior NY .40		7½	9½	
arm Home Lfe	220	4	5	
armNewWL .16	98	36½	38½	+ ½
armersGrp 1	68	51¼	52¾	+ 1
delCp Va	10	1½	1¾	
delUnLife .65a	38	21¼	22¼	+ 1
irstSecGrp .32	21	4⅝	5⅛	
stAmFin .25	14	5¾	6½	+ 1
stColonyLfe .32	3	6½	6¾	
stExecutive Cp	217	3¾	4⅛	
stFederLf .32a		6¼	7¾	
irst United Inc	28	¾	1	
ortune Nat s		4	5	
oundationFinl s		⅞	1⅛	
ounderFinl .05e	2	2	2¼	
ranklin Life .64	174	16⅞	17	+ ⅞
en Reinsur .40	79	147	151	+ 4
eoWashgtn Co		3	3⅞	
ermantnIns .34	2	6	8	
lobeLifeAcc .20	282	10	10½	
ovtEmplns .80	1077	22⅛	23⅛	+ 1⅛
ovtEmplyIn wt	255	7⅛	7⅞	+ ½
ov Emp Lfe .20	119	25¼	25¾	+ 1¼
t Equity Finl		4½	6	
tSouthnCp .52	35	13½	14	
uaranty Nat		3	3½	
amilton Intl	33	1½	1¾	
anoverIns .56	3	9¼	8⅝	
artfStmBlr 1.68		32½	33¼	
ome Benef 1	230	17½	18½	
depLibty Lfe	3	⅞	1¼	
depLifeAcc .55	133	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
dianaGrp .40	1	8⅝	8⅞	
tercntl Finl		2½	3	
terfinct .29	7	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
ntLifeHolding s	9	3½	4	− ⅛
erstateCo .20	82	3⅝	4	
vestGrnty Lfe	4	15	16½	

InvHeritKy .12e		8½	9	
InvstrIns Am		1½	2	
JeffrsnNatLf .28	8	9	9½	+ ¼
KansCityLfe 1.20	4	26¾	27¼	
KemperCorp .80	32	15½	16¼	+ ¼
KyCentLife .20	63	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
Lamar Life .40b		13¼	14½	
LibrtyNatLfe .60	155	26	26½	+ ½
Life Am Bost	260	1⅞	2⅛	
Life Ins Ga .68	1	17⅛	17⅝	
Life Invinc .08	51	4½	5¼	+ ¼
Lifesurance Cp		2⅞	3⅛	
LincIncLf .40a	2	7½	8¼	
La Sou Life		1½	2¼	
LoyalAm LifeIns		6¼	7¼	
Manch Lfe Cas s	10	1¼	1⅛	
ManhatLf In .36e		3¼	4¼	
MassGen Lfe		4⅛	5⅛	
McMillen Cp .22	20	5½	6¼	+ ¼
MercuryGen .40	15	8¼	9½	− ¼
MidwstNat Ohio	1	6½	7½	
MidwstUnLf .60e	28	8⅞	9½	
MinnTitleFinl .42	5	8	9	+ ¼
ModrnAmLfe .14		2⅞	3⅛	
ModrnSecL .10e		1¼	1⅝	
Monarch Cap	76	10¼	10½	+ ½
MonumentCp .48	52	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
MotClAmIns .14	1	2¾	3½	
Mut Sav Lfe .40a		8⅛	8½	
NH Corp 1.20	41	12½	13¼	
NatLifeFla .05e	15	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
NatOldLine .26	26	3¼	3⅞	+ ⅛
NatResrveLf .50		10⅝	11⅛	
NatSecurIns s		3⅞	4⅞	
NatWestn Lf	32	3	3¾	− ⅛
Nationwide A .25	34	7⅜	8	
NationwideLf .55	22	26	27	
North Cent	1	3	4	
Noreast Harl .88		10½	12	
NorNatLfe .05e		2¾	3⅛	
NowstNatLfe .55	11	17	17½	
Occident Lf .02e	20	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Oh Casualty 1.32	31	32⅞	33⅛	+ ¾
OldRepInt .70a	16	25½	26¼	
PacStd Life	13	1¼	1⅝	− ⅛
PearlessIns .50	243	8	9	
Penn Life	271	1¼	1⅝	
Phila Life .50r	70	12½	13	+ ⅛
PiedmtMan .14		4¾	5½	
PreferdRisk .20e		7	7¾	
Pres Life		1⅝	2⅛	
ProtectiveLfe .60	3	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
ProvLiskD .25a	3	14	14½	
Prov Lfe Acc .55	14	32½	34½	
Reliable Life .60		12½	14½	
Repub Nat Life	60	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
Safeco Co 1	273	25⅝	25⅞	+ 1⅛
StPaulCos .72	337	25¼	26¼	+ 1¾
SecurAmLfe .20r	15	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
SecurConn Lfe	35	5½	6¼	+ ½
SecLife&Acc .36		6⅛	6⅞	
SecurLfeGa s	122	7	8	
So Carc Ins .40	2	8¼	9	
SouUnAla .10e	3	3½	4	
SouthlandFin .30	42	10⅞	11½	
Sowstrn Lfe .92	268	27	27½	+ ¾
SovereignCo .05e	5	4	4¾	
StdLifeIndna .25	6	9	9½	
StdSec Life	4	5⅞	6½	
Statesm Grp .25c	5	3¾	3⅞	− ¼
Surety Finl .07	2	1⅞	2½	− ⅛
ThomJeffLf .10e		3⅛	4¼	
TimeHolding .50	17	9¼	10¼	
TransertLfe .03e	35	3⅛	3⅝	
Unicoa	235	18½	19½	
UnitAmer Life	3	2⅝	3⅛	
UnitFireCas .85e	2	17¼	19¼	
UnitFireIns .50		6¼	6¾	
Unit Guaranty	69	6⅛	6½	
UnitLibrtyLfe .1c		5¼	6½	
UnitSav Life	3	2¼	3	
UnitSvcLife .40	37	7⅝	8	
Variable Annut	30	7¼	7¾	+ ¼
Vico Corp	3	2⅛	2⅝	
WestnCasSur .64	24	15¼	15¼	+ ½
WestnStaLfe .25a		8¼	9	
Windsor Lfe		1⅝	2⅛	
Wld Svc Lfe .10e	5	5½	6¼	
Zenith Nat Ins		1⅝	2⅛	− ⅛
Zenith United		1⅞	2¼	

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account DM Basis

S. Africa 8¾-82	97	97½
Australia 8-86	99½	101
Cassa Mezzogiorno 5½-79	85	87
Cavado 7-88	90	92 ind
Citibank 8⅝-85	101½	102
ECA 6½-89	98½	100
ECA 7-84	96½	98
ECA 8-88	98	99½
ECA 6½-86	90	91½
FE 6½-86	79	80½
FE 7½-78	98½	100
FE 8½-79	100½	102
Communautés Urb 6-86	96	97½
Credit Nat 8-86	99½	101
GP 6¾-77	93	95 ind
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86	90½	93
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8½-88	95	96½
Ecom 7-78	97	99
Ecom 8¾-78	90	92
Ecom 9¾-80	103	105
Ecento 8½-78	91	93 ind
Greater 5¾-84	89½	91
Gentram 6-78	95½	97
Manitoba 7-89	94½	95½
Manitoba 9-82	104	106
Nancy 8-88	98	99½
Norges Kommunalb. 7¾-88	87½	89
North Scot. 8-84	97	98½
Federcea 6-80	100	102
Reed 6¾-83	91	92½
Accor & 6¾-77	95	96 ind
D.B. 8-86	99½	101
NCP 7¾-88	96½	95
Fethco 7-84	83	85
C.C. 10-79	100½	101½
9½-85	99½	103½
7-91	68	70
Cit 10-78	102½	102½
9¾-83	98½	99
9½-85	93	94½
10-94	102	103
9¾-85	98	99
9-88	89¼	98½
8¾-83	79	81 ind
8¾-89	97	94
9-89	97½	98½
8⅞-92	95½	96½
10-87 (FRN)	102	102
8½-82 (FRN)	99½	100½

ICI 6½-92		72½
KHD 6¼-87		82
KLM 8¾-85		97.85
New Zealand 7-87		89.75
Ontario Hydro 6½-87		82½
Ontario Hydro 7½-86		92½
Phillip Morris 6¾-87		86¼
Quebec 6½-87		84¼
Quebec Hydro 6½-87		84.20
Saab 7¾-86		90
Tenneco 7¼-86		91½
Worldbank 6½-82		85½
Worldbank 6¾-87		86¼

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	95	96½
CECA 8-83	95½	97
E N E L 7¾-86	90	92
Eurafima 7¾-81	97½	99½
Interfrigo 7½-86	87	89

* For trading in DM

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	60	62
EIB 7-86	66	68
Burmah 7-86	64	65
Coun. Eur. 7-87	80	82
Denmark 6¾-87	77½	79½
Gr Mel. Hot 6¾-87	48	50
Finland 7-87	79	81
ISE 6½-87	61	63
Oslo 6¾-87	78	80
Reed 6¼-87	58	60
Sister 7¼-87	71	73

French Francs

Air Liquide 8¾-81	91	93
BASF 7½-87	79	80½
CNT 7½-84	87	89
EIB 7¾-81	90	92
Gervais 5-87	72	74
New Zeal. 7¾-87	76	78
Oslo 7¾-87	76	78
Petrol BP 7-80	97	99
Quebec 7½-87	79	81
Renault 7¼-87	76	78
Rhone-Poulenc 7½-87	77	79
Rousset 7-79	92	95
Ug Kuhlmann 8-78	94	96
World Bank 7¼-87	76	78

Guilders

AEN 8½-79	103¾	105¼
AMRO 9½-79	104½	105¼
Arcen 6¾-80	93¼	95½
EP 6-79	92⅞	94¼
Cons Foods 6½-89	95¼	97
Eurofima 8⅞-79	99¾	100½
EIB 9¾-79	103¼	104¾
Govett 6½-79	96½	97½
Holl Ind 6½-79	97½	98½
KLM 6-79	92½	94½
Neg Gas Ou 9½-79	104	105
New Zealand 6½-79	97½	98½
Philips 6-79	96	97½
Sperry 6½-79	92	95
St. Brands 6½-79	97	99

Deutsche Marks

(Average price)

7-71-87	91
Copenhagen 6¾-87	91½
Eurtanide 9¾-87	83.95
6½-88	72
8-86	101½
Council 7¾-88	87
SCOM 6½-87	76½
Smitoma 6¾-87	84.90
JB 7¾-87	92¼
7-83	81.70
Timmermans 6¾-87	71½
6½-87	81.70



LEG UP ON REBOUND—Boston's Dave Cowens gets ball as Washington's Elvin Hayes looks on in NBA playoff. Associated Press.

Celtics Cut Deficit in Discovering Simple Way to Top Bullets

By David Dupree

BOSTON, May 4.—The Boston Celtics returned to what they called "the simple things" yesterday and that turned out to be the way to beat the Washington Bullets.

It took a dreadful 10-point third quarter by the Bullets, however, to assure the Celtics of the 101-90 victory, their first in three tries in the best-of-seven Eastern Conference championship series of the National Basketball Association.

"We just went back to what we had been doing all season," guard Jo Jo White, who scored 21 points, said. "We played as a team. In the first two games, we were trying to do too many things instead of just a few things like we did all through the season."

The few, simple things White was referring to included a full-court press, which took its toll on the Bullets in the tell-tale third period, a looser, more casual offense that got John Havlicek into the picture, and aggressiveness that enabled the Celtics to outrebound the Bullets, 62-46, including a 21-9 margin off the offensive boards.

Paul Silas had a career playoff high of 25 rebounds, eight offensive, and Dave Cowens had 21, five offensive.

Havlicek led the Celtics with 26 points and Cowens added 24.

The Bullets trailed by only 60-57 at the end of the first half, and although playmaker Kevin Porter had four fouls, they appeared ready to break loose at any time. Time even produced a little surge at the start of the period.

After an initial Cowens basket, Phil Chenier hit an 18-footer, Boston missed, and Elvin Hayes scored on a layup. Mike Riordan's driving layup gave the Bullets a 63-62 lead with 8:35 left in the period.

The Bullets then went flat. They scored only four points the rest of the period, and the Celtics jumped to an 81-67 lead after three quarters. Game three was theirs.

Bulls Lead, 2-1

CHICAGO, May 4 (UPI).—Norm Van Lier scored 21 of his game-high 35 points in the second half today to lead Chicago to a 108-101 triumph over the Golden State Warriors, giving the Bulls a 2-1 lead in their best-of-seven series for the National Basketball Association's Western Conference championship.

The Warriors surged into a 37-26 lead in the first quarter by hitting on 16 of 23 field-goal tries for a 69.6 percentage, compared to seven of 18 for 38.9 per cent for the Bulls.

Guards Charles Johnson and Butch Beard combined to hit 11 of 11 field-goals tries.

Pacers in Final

DENVER, May 4 (UPI).—George McGinnis, the only remaining starter from Indiana's 1972 American Basketball Association championship team, scored 40 points as the Pacers stunned Denver, 104-96, last night to win their Western Division series.

The Pacers open the finals, which they have won three times in the first seven years of the league, at Kentucky May 13. Ironically, Indiana won three of four games in the playoff at Denver, a place where the Nuggets lost only twice while compiling pro basketball's best won-lost record—65-19—during the regular season. Last night's triumph gave the Pacers a 4-game-to-3 victory in this best-of-seven series.

McGinnis, who scored nine points in the final 4 minutes, got plenty of help from 5-10 reserve guard Billy Keller, who came off the bench four minutes into the game after starter Kevin Joyce missed the basket and backboard on his first two shots. Keller scored 23 points and Billy Knight had 19 for the Pacers.

Marathon to E. Germany

KARL-MARX-STADT, East Germany, May 4 (Reuters).—Eckhard Lesse of East Germany won an international marathon event here yesterday. Lesse, runner-up in last year's European championships, broke away from his nearest rivals at the half-way mark to beat second-placed Mavjerzy Gross of Poland by nearly a minute. He clocked 2 hours 14 minutes 49.6 seconds.

American Exchange

Week Ended May 2, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
SyntexCorp	550,000	43¼	40	40¾	−1⅞
EarthRsrcs	196,000	13¼	10	13¼	+2
ChampHo	175,800	4	2½	3¼	−⅛
PanOcean	157,300	13½	12	13⅞	+1⅛
ButtesGas	148,700	22⅛	19½	21¼	−1⅛
SambosRst	147,600	13⅛	16⅞	17¼	+1¼
AmistarBr	144,700	9⅞	8⅞	9⅜	+⅝
FalconSbd	136,000	23⅜	25⅛	27⅛	+⅝
HoustOilM	127,300	21⅝	20⅞	21	—
KaiserInd	112,500	9	8¼	8¾	+⅝

Volume: 11,376,005 shares.
Year to date: 204,228,970 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,211.
Advances: 450; declines: 492; unchanged: 269.
New highs: 188; new lows: 21.

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	42½	42⅞
Baystate Corporation	24¼	25¼
Cleveland Trust Cp	32¾	29¾
Detroit Bank Corporation	23¾	39¾
Fidelcor Inc	24¼	25¼
First Md. Bncp	17¾	18½
First Nat. Cinn	23½	24¼
Girard Corporation	37½	39
Harris Bank Cp. Chic	56½	57¼
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil	20¾	21½
Lincoln First Banks	19½	20
Mellon Nat Bank Pitts	46¼	47
Nat City Corporation	27	27¾
New England March. Boston	14½	15½
Philadelphia Nat. Corp	25⅝	26½
Pitts Nat. Corporation	30¼	31
Prov. Nat. Corporation	20¾	21½
Secur. Pac. Corporation	17¾	18½
Shawmut Ars Boston	30	31½
Sta. Str Bank Boston	24	25
U.S Trust New York	23½	24½
Unit. Va. Bankshares	15¾	16¼
Virginia Nat. Bnksh	18¼	19¼

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended May 2, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
Polaroid	1,049,200	31¼	28⅛	30¾	−⅛
CmwlthOil	1,055,500	12⅛	10¾	11½	−⅛
TexacoInc	710,600	24⅞	23⅞	23½	−⅞
USSteel	644,500	65⅞	62¼	64⅞	+⅛
MinnMM	643,200	62¼	57⅛	62½	+3⅛
AmTel&Tel	632,500	50¼	47½	50⅛	+2⅞
UnCarbide	542,000	66⅞	62⅛	66⅜	+3¾
XeroxCp	528,300	78½	69⅛	78	+6¾
SouthernCo	521,100	10⅞	10⅛	10¾	+⅛
OccidenPet	516,100	15⅛	14	14⅞	+⅞
EastKodak	496,300	109	97⅞	108⅛	+8⅞
AvonProd	491,500	46⅞	42⅞	46⅛	+3¼
IntMinChm	491,500	45⅛	41⅞	45½	+¼
GenMotors	474,900	44⅞	42⅛	44⅞	+¾
DisneyW	467,200	49½	46⅞	48¼	+¼
Boeing	450,400	28⅞	25⅞	28⅛	+3½
UOP	427,200	18	17	17¾	+⅞
McDonald	425,200	55⅛	51	53½	+⅞
DiamShm	425,200	43¼	38¾	42¾	+4
Brunswk	423,600	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+⅞

Issues traded: 2,205
Advances: 979; declines: 778; unchanged: 463
New highs: 339; new lows: 47.

Volume

Last week	90,518,270 shares
Week ago	109,428,580 shares
Year ago	60,989,950 shares
1975	1,803,239,980 shares
1974	1,223,718,739 shares
1973	1,398,550,618 shares

NHL Playoff

Saturday's Game

Montreal 8, Buffalo 2 (Gainey, Lemarie, Lafleur 2, Lambert 2, Lapointe, Sather; Luce, Korab). Best-of-7 series tied, 2-2.

NBA Playoff

Saturday's Game

Boston 101, Washington 90 (Havlicek 26, Cowens 24; Hayes 23, Chenier 17). Washington leads, Best-of-7 series, 2-1.

ABA Playoff

Saturday's Game

Indiana 104, Denver 96 (McGinnis 40, Keller 23; Jones 20, Green 18). Indiana wins Best-of-7 series, 4-3.

WHA Playoff

Saturday's Game

Houston 6, Quebec 2 (Laboissiere 2, Lund, G. Howe, Ruskowski, Larway; Tardif, Guindon). Houston leads Best-of-7 series, 1-0.

More Sports News On Page 13

To the Holders of

Argentine Republic

Floating Rate Notes 1977

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent therefor, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending October 31, 1975 as nine and three-quarters percent (9¾%) per annum. Interest due on such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon No. 10.

Dated: May 2, 1975

Bankers Trust Company, *Fiscal Agent*

Rout Sabres, 8-2

Canadiens Tie Playoff

By Robert Fachet

MONTREAL, May 4 (WP).—The Buffalo Sabres are advised to play hockey and leave the fighting to others. Last night's battling led to an 8-2 victory for the Montreal Canadiens evening the best-of-seven Stanley Cup semifinal at two games apiece.

Five Montreal goals came on power plays—with a Sabre in the penalty box—while a sixth missed that technical designation by one second. The Canadiens had eight extra-man opportunities.

A bench-clearing brawl late in the second period added to the evening's pleasure for most of the 18,453 Forum fans, since Montreal's Doug Risebrough and Larry Robinson were clear winners of the fistic action.

The Sabres pursued Risebrough, a 21-year-old hothead, through most of the game. The results were comparable to suicide.

Jerry Korab high-sticked Risebrough late in the first period, Jacques Lemaire took advantage for the score that put Montreal ahead to stay, 2-1. Dan Gare slashed Risebrough midway of the second period. This time Guy Lafleur connected on the power play. Then Risebrough decked Gare to precipitate the full-scale, 36-man battle that delayed proceedings for 20 minutes and created considerable confusion.

In the third period, Lee Fogolin elbowed Risebrough affording Guy Lapo into the opportunity for a power-play score. Buffalo defenseman Larry Carriere then tried to get at Risebrough, was held back by linesman Neil Armstrong and ejected on a game misconduct.

Risebrough, whose sole involuntary servitude consisted of a coincidental major for his assault on Gare, was accused of putting the needle to the Sabres.

"I didn't put anything to them," he said. "They are just professionals, a little frustrated."

Risebrough refused to discuss his evening's activities and eventually escaped through a side door. When it was suggested the Sabres were outside waiting, he said, "They're professionals. I'm sure nothing will happen."

A lot happened after Risebrough pounced on Gare, apparently in retaliation for the earlier slash. The fight came during a routine line change that resulted in extra men on the ice, further confusing things.

With Gare taking a beating, Buffalo defenseman Bill Hajt came to his aid. Robinson tore into Hajt, inducing Buffalo defenseman Jim Schoenfeld to lead the rest of the Sabres off the bench. The Montreal bench emptied, too, and soon everyone was paired off, with only goalies Ken Dryden of Montreal and Gerry Desjardins of Buffalo remaining aloof. The sub goalies, Montreal's Bunny Larocque and Buffalo's Roger Crozier, had each other by the throat.

When referee Dave Newel calmed things, he ejected Hajt as the third man in the fight and Robinson for being first off the bench.

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- Conference rooms equipped with audio-visual aids to accommodate from 15/700 persons
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Opened January 1972.

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AMSTERDAM

HOTEL OKURA	Tel.: 020-78 7111
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SONESTA HOTEL	Tel.: 21.22.23
Kattengat 1	Telex: 17 149 (SONAMNL)

BRUSSELS

BRUSSELS HILTON	Tel.: 513 88 77
Bld. de Waterloo 38	Telex: 22744
1000 Bruxelles	

MILAN

HOTEL MICHAELANGELO	Tel.: 02/2055
Via Scarlatti 33, Milan	Telex: 35535

ZURICH-ADLISWIL

HOLIDAY INN & MOVENPICK	Tel.: 01/91 01 21
Zurichstrasse 108	Telex: 56334.

ATHENS

ASTIR HOTEL CO. INC.	Tel.: 3225065
12 Praxitelous St., Athens 124	Telex: 215797 ASCO GR
NINA PALACE	Tel.: 6442410
Alexandras 87, Athens	Telex: 214468
APOLLON PALACE	Tel.: 8951401
Cavouri, Athens	Telex: 214250 APLEGR

THE PERIPATETIC BUSINESSMAN appears 12 times a year.

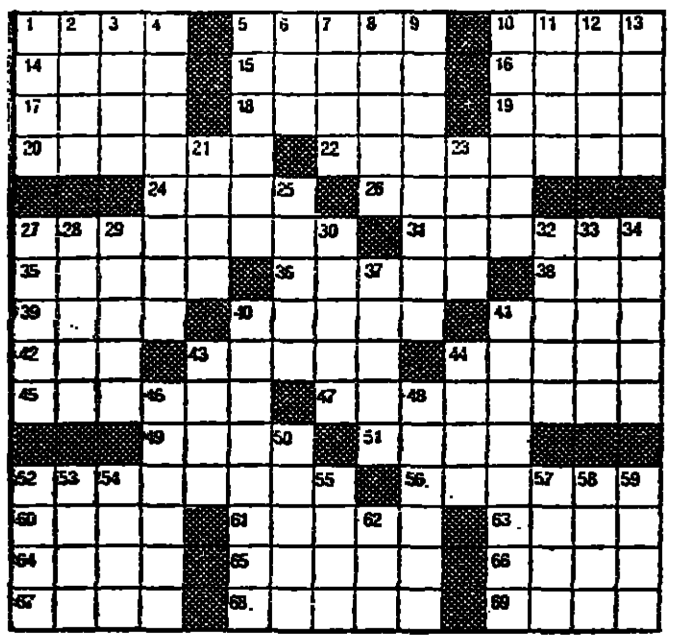
The 1975 dates are January 20, February 10, March 3 and 24, April 14, May 5, September 15 and 29, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24.

ACROSS

1 Cordelia's father
5 Admired ones
10 Lamb or karate
14 Pale color
15 Brazilian port
16 Fix over
17 Melville's skipper
18 Dinnerware
19 Give off
20 Refinement
22 17 and 40 Across, e.g.
24 South Pacific navigator
26 Mrs. Cantor et al.
27 Abutted
31 Areas of activity
35 Climbing vine
36 Remove
38 Fraternal man
39 Outlaws
40 Nordhoff-Hall skipper
41 Barrie pirate
42 French article
43 Pensive one
44 "—— My Souvenirs"
45 Navy's goat, e.g.
47 Shuts again
49 Prefix for diluvian
51 Sailors' saint
52 Peary or Cabot, e.g.
56 Prohibits, in law
60 Offering at the Met
61 Writer Jong
63 Barrie's skipper
64 Eastern queen
65 Shankar's instrument
66 Mr. Pound
67 Caustics
68 Tarot-card experts
69 Paving stone

DOWN

1 Frog or year
2 Alpine sound
3 Russian sea
4 Irrevocable commitments
5 Korean port
6 Morse-code sound
7 Of the ear
8 Veranda, in Hilo
9 Haphazard
10 Result of steam-pressing
11 Half: Prefix
12 Norse god
13 Pans' companions
21 French silk
23 Weight deduction
25 Ships, to poets
27 Place for mementos
28 Goddess of the hunt
29 Fonda and Russell
30 Laundry unit
32 Verne's skipper et al.
33 Coeur d'——
34 Rudder supports
37 Jibe
40 Support
41 Irons out
43 Blood ailment, for short
44 Charity
46 French port
48 Exonerates
50 Spooky
52 James —— Jones
53 Lab machine
54 Tree
55 Formality
57 Flow slowly
58 Red drink
59 Card game
62 Vehicle



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Cloudy
ANKARA	15	59	Cloudy
ATHENS	19	66	Cloudy
BEIRUT	20	68	Cloudy
BELGRADE	15	59	Cloudy
BERLIN	12	54	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	10	50	Showers
BUDAPEST	17	63	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Cloudy
DUBLIN	12	54	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	11	52	Cloudy
FLORENCE	18	64	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	52	Cloudy
GENEVA	8	46	Cloudy
HELSINKI	11	52	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	16	61	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Fair
LISBON	21	70	Cloudy
LONDON	13	55	Fair
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy
MADRID	16	61	Fair
MILAN	11	52	Storm
MONTREAL	18	64	Cloudy
MOSCOW	24	75	Cloudy
MUNICH	4	39	Rain
NEW YORK	10	50	Rain
NICE	14	57	Cloudy
OSLO	12	54	Cloudy
PARIS	12	54	Cloudy
PRAGUE	11	52	Cloudy
ROME	20	68	Cloudy
SOFIA	16	61	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	11	52	Fair
TEHRAN	24	75	Fair
TEL AVIV	22	72	Cloudy
TUNIS	25	77	Cloudy
VENICE	17	63	Rain
VIENNA	13	55	Cloudy
WARSAW	10	50	Overcast
WASHINGTON	16	61	Cloudy
ZURICH	5	41	Overcast

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP) — The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

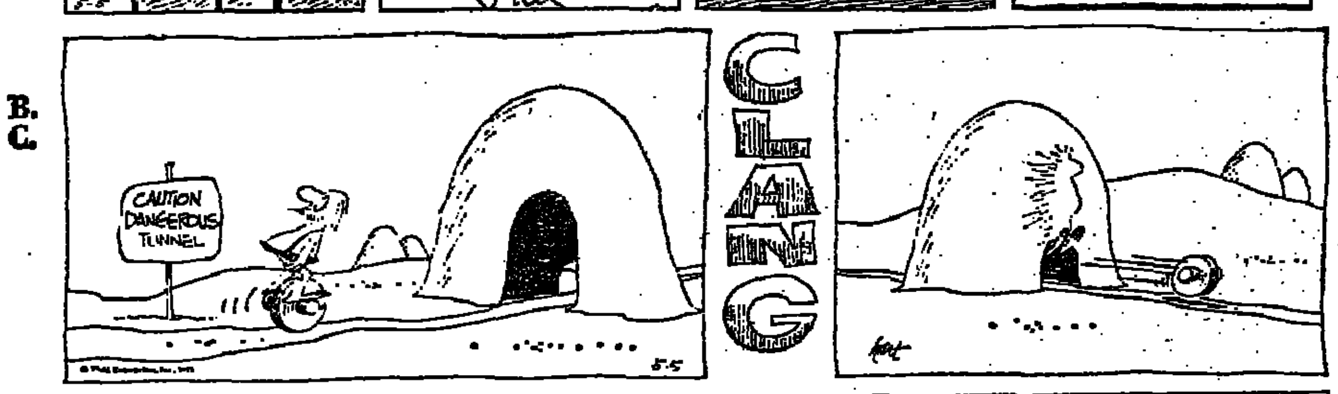
Closing Prices May 2, 1975

	Bid	Asked
AGE Fnd	4.10	4.18
Adm Grl	3.52	3.87
Adm Inc	3.23	3.51
Adm Ins	6.25	6.85
Advisrs	3.43	3.75
Aetna F	6.60	7.21
Aetna Shr	11.35	12.40
Afuture F	7.30	N.L.
AllAm Fd	[illegible]	
Allstate	9.63	10.41
Alpha	9.75	10.66
Amcap	4.42	4.83
Am Birth	10.01	11.00
Am Eqity	4.26	4.67
Amer Express:		
Capit	5.75	6.28
Incme	7.51	8.21
Invest	6.69	7.31
Specl	5.72	6.25
Stock	6.20	6.73
Am Grth	4.59	5.02
Am Insin	4.18	4.57
Am Invs	4.26	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.77	8.49
AmN Gth	2.16	2.36
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	N.L.
Grwth	6.39	7.00
Incme	6.15	6.74
Resrv	10.24	11.22
Spectr	4.14	4.54
Fd Inv	6.25	6.86
Wash N	9.56	10.48
Audax Fd	6.43	7.03
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.19	4.55
Fnd B	6.29	6.93
Stock	5.49	5.99
BLC Grth	8.91	9.74
Babson	9.35	N.L.
Barck Fd	3.11	
Basek Gr	4.42	
Beacn Hil	5.02	N.L.
Beacn In	6.94	N.L.
Berk Gth	unavail	
BndFd A	12.84	13.73
Bordstk	4.01	4.38
Bost Fdn	8.26	9.03
Brwn Fd	2.97	3.00
Burnh Fd	9.10	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bulick	11.12	12.15
Candn	8.87	9.64
Divid	2.86	3.13
NatW S	8.67	9.47
NY Vnt	9.20	10.12
CG Fund	8.78	9.71
CG Incm	7.54	8.15
Cap Pres	9.41	N.L.
Cntry Sh	9.32	10.19
Chall Inv	8.45	9.25
Channing Funds:		
Amer	1.08	1.19
Balan	8.34	9.11
Bond	7.77	8.49
Eq Grt	6.42	7.02
Eq Pro	2.54	2.78
Fd Am	6.12	6.69
Grwth	4.07	4.45
Incm	5.77	6.31
Prov	3.22	3.52
Spec	1.44	1.57
Vent	8.01	8.75
Chart Fd	10.16	11.12
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.42	7.02
Frt Cap	3.92	4.28
Shrhd	6.26	6.84
Specl	4.93	5.39
Chemcl	8.72	9.56
CNA Mgmt Fd:		
Knst F	5.29	5.78
Inc G	7.33	7.94
Lby Fd	3.82	4.21
Man Fd	2.95	3.22
Schust	6.32	6.91
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	7.11	7.85
Equty	2.39	2.58
Fund	7.89	8.62
Grwth	4.84	5.29
Incom	7.90	8.63
Vent	2.10	2.30
Colu Grth	11.69	N.L.
Colum Fd	6.59	N.L.
Cwlth AB	.88	.95
Cwlth C	1.29	1.49
Comp Gr	5.15	5.63
Comp Ca	3.99	4.37
Comp Bd	7.73	8.40
Comp Fd	7.47	8.07
Concord	8.37	N.L.
Cons Inv	9.06	9.30
Constel G	5.04	N.L.
Cont Mut	6.31	N.L.
Ctry Cap	11.15	12.10
Davge Fd	8.94	N.L.
DeVegh	57.67	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	8.98	9.81
Delaw	5.60	[illegible]
Delta	3.65	3.99
Dir Cap	3.30	3.62
Dodg Cox	14.06	N.L.
Drexel	8.55	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyl	9.95	10.90
Equit	3.70	3.96
Levge	12.37	13.56
Liqu As	10.00	
Spl Inc	6.47	7.09
Third C	9.67	10.60
E&E Fd	3.00	N.L.
Eagle Gr	7.32	8.01
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	7.90	8.63
Grwth	8.83	9.65
Incom	5.18	5.66
Specl	5.43	5.93
Stock	9.10	9.95
EDIE Spl	17.54	N.L.
Edun Tr	12.70	
Energy	11.51	N.L.
Fairfld	7.39	8.08
Farm Bu	7.64	N.L.
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.13	8.89
Capit	8.76	9.57
Contfd	9.84	
Conv	6.84	
Daily I	1.00	N.L.
Dstny	7.02	
Essex	6.99	
Evrst	10.55	
Fidel	13.69	14.96
Puritn	8.95	9.78
Salem	3.57	3.91
Trend	19.41	21.21
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	3.79	N.L.
Indust	3.57	N.L.
Incom	5.94	N.L.
Vent	4.00	N.L.
FstFd Va	10.14	11.08
Fst Investors:		
Disco	4.03	4.42
Grwth	6.13	6.74
Incom	6.74	7.39
Stock	6.33	7.48
Fst Mlt A	7.04	N.L.
Fleming Berger:		
Flem B	7.22	
100 Fd	7.10	
101 Fd	4.92	
Fnd Gth	3.70	4.04
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.61	5.04
Incom	10.15	11.09
Mutal	9.25	9.13
Specl	8.68	9.49
Foursc	7.17	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	5.92	6.49
Grwth	5.69	6.24
Utils	3.46	3.79
Incom	1.53	1.68
US Gov	9.22	10.27
Capit	5.09	5.58
Equit	3.27	3.58
[illegible]n Life	9.52	10.40
FdF Dep	7.98	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	7.69	8.40
Impac	6.46	7.06
Ind Trd	9.58	10.47
Pilgt	7.03	7.68
GE S&S	25.72	
Gen Sec	6.92	N.L.
GrthFd A	4.13	4.51
Grth Ind	17.11	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.75	4.09
Grwth	5.42	5.92
Incom	6.59	7.20
Hart Gth	9.13	N.L.
Hart Lev	5.07	N.L.
Harvest	9.57	
Heritge	1.18	
Hor Man	15.70	16.97
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.53	4.95
Incom	3.76	4.11
Trus sh	12.14	13.27
Trus un	3.28	
Imp Cap	7.57	8.27
Imp Gth	6.25	6.83
IncF Am	12.58	13.79
Inc Bost	5.33	5.84
Industry	2.53	
INTCN	7.49	8.17
Int Invst	15.45	16.93
Invsr Gth	6.82	N.L.
ICA	11.52	13.05
Inv Guid	6.47	N.L.
Inv Indic	unavail	
Inves Bos	9.64	10.54
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.36	8.07
Capit S	4.46	4.89
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.25	5.44
IDS Gr	[illegible]	
IDS ndi	4.51	[illegible]
Mutl	8.03	8.73
Prog	7.61	8.27
Stock	16.40	17.75
Select	8.57	9.21
Var Py	6.23	6.87
Ivy Rsch	7.03	7.56
Istel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ivy	5.90	N.L.
JP GrthF	9.37	10.10
Janus F	[illegible]	N.L.
John Hancock:		
Bond	17.60	19.13
Grwth	6.72	[illegible]
Signal	7.27	7.90
Johnstn	20.04	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	3.74	4.10
Cus B1	16.56	17.37
Cus B2	16.79	18.49
Cus B4	7.11	7.77
Cus K1	6.31	6.91
Cus K2	4.99	5.47
Cus S1	18.71	20.07
Cus S2	8.66	9.49
Cus S3	7.18	7.87
Cus S4	2.98	3.27
Polar	3.05	3.33
Land Gth	6.24	6.92
LD Edit	12.98	13.68
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	13.75	14.90
Lex Gr	5.98	6.53
Lex Rn	12.34	13.49
Life Ins	5.57	6.10
Lincoln Nat:		
Linc Ca	5.88	6.43
Sel Am	6.29	N.L.
Sel Opp	8.53	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.70	N.L.
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	10.10	N.L.
Mut	12.49	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	6.75	7.28
A Bus	2.77	3.00
Bnd Db	9.06	9.90
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	9.26	10.12
Incom	8.16	8.92
US Gov	9.90	10.82
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	6.46	7.08
Indep	6.65	7.29
Mass	9.42	10.32
Mass Financl:		
MIT	9.96	10.89
MIG	9.94	10.86
MID	11.64	12.72
MFD	11.02	12.04
MCD	11.54	12.61
Mates	1.36	N.L.
Mathers	9.35	N.L.
Mid Am	4.24	4.63
Mon Mkt	1.00	N.L.
MONY F	9.03	9.87
MSB Fd	12.54	N.L.
Mut Ben	8.25	9.02
MIF Fd	7.17	7.75
MIF Gth	3.35	3.62
Mutual Omaha:		
Amer	[illegible]	11.34
Grwth	4.13	4.49
Incom	7.72	8.63
Mut Shrs	19.44	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.73	N.L.
NEA Mut	7.96	
Natl Ind	8.33	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	7.39	8.08
Bond	4.00	4.37
Divid	3.12	3.41
Grwth	5.15	5.63
Pf Stk	5.15	5.63
Incom	4.36	4.77
Stock	6.32	6.91
NE Life Fund:		
Equit	14.40	15.65
Grwth	8.61	9.36
Incom	12.95	14.18
Side	13.14	14.28
Neuw Fd	7.34	N.L.
New Per	14.47	15.81
New Wld	10.37	11.33
Newton	10.72	11.71
Nichls Fd	11.46	N.L.
Noreast	13.26	N.L.
Omega	7.14	7.26
One Wm S	14.03	N.L.
ONeil Fd	12.11	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	5.72	6.36
Incom	6.93	7.63
Opn Mo	5.61	
AIM	8.33	9.10
Time	5.34	5.84
OTC Sec	9.47	10.29
Param M	6.45	7.05
Partner	7.51	N.L.
Paul Rev	5.22	5.70
Pegas Fd	3.25	3.57
Penn Sq	6.59	N.L.
Penn Mu	7.01	N.L.
Phila	6.39	6.87
Phoe Cap	7.59	8.30
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilg FS	11.80	12.90
Pilg Fd	6.62	7.23
Mag C	2.81	N.L.
Mag In	7.56	8.26
Pine St	9.62	N.L.
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	10.84	11.85
II	9.60	10.49
Plan Inv	9.90	10.76
Pligrth	10.11	11.05
Plitrnd	6.09	6.66
Price Funds:		
Grwth	10.62	N.L.
Incom	9.33	N.L.
N Era	10.56	N.L.
N Horiz	6.94	N.L.
Pro Fund	5.87	N.L.
Prov Gth	7.05	7.70
Pru SIP	8.46	9.24
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	9.37	10.24
Equit	8.74	9.55
Georg	11.95	13.06
Grwth	9.51	10.39
Incom	6.85	7.49
Invest	7.41	8.10
Vista	9.79	10.84
Voyag	9.71	10.61
Reserve	1.00	N.L.
Revere	4.61	5.04
Safec Eqt	6.83	7.46
Safec Gth	5.41	5.91
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	12.94	N.L.
Balan	13.02	N.L.
Com St	8.27	N.L.
Man Rs	10.03	N.L.
Sbd Levr	4.54	4.98
Security Funds:		
Equity	3.11	3.41
Invest	5.58	6.12
Ultra	6.31	6.92
Sent Gth	8.38	9.11
Sentry F	11.52	12.52
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	4.28	4.68
Entrp	5.13	5.61
Flet Fd	4.21	4.60
Harbr	7.08	7.74
Legal	5.99	6.55
Pace	7.05	7.70
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	15.35	16.78
Incom	15.64	17.09
Invest	8.19	8.95
Sherm D	16.27	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	6.36	6.95
Invest	8.63	9.43
Trust	6.70	7.32
Vent	7.29	7.97
SB Eqty	8.83	N.L.
SB I&Gr	9.09	N.L.
Sw Invs	6.15	6.65
Swin Gt	4.42	4.78
Sover Inv	10.12	11.06
Spectra F	3.73	N.L.
S&P IntD	5.30	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Prog F	unavail	
StFrm Gt	4.22	N.L.
S Frm In	8.00	N.L.
State St	37.74	38.25
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.37	N.L.
Asso F	.94	N.L.
Invest	1.09	N.L.
Ocean	6.13	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	17.28	N.L.
Cap O	7.55	N.L.
Stock	12.09	N.L.
Supervisd Inv.		
Grwth	5.64	6.18
Incom	7.56	8.25
Kemp	10.08	10.72
Sumit	7.66	8.39
Tech	6.11	6.70
Survey F	8.32	9.09
Temp Gt	8.14	8.91
Temp Inv	1.009	N.L.
Trns Cap	7.13	7.75
Trav Eq	8.78	9.62
Tudr Hed	10.54	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.48	N.L.
TwnC Inc	4.28	N.L.
Twen Fiv	4.30	N.L.
USAA Gt	7.81	N.L.
US GovSe	9.36	9.50
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	3.75	4.10
Balan	6.98	7.63
ComSt	10.45	11.43
Unit Mut	7.23	7.90
Unifund	7.29	7.97
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	10.77	11.77
Nat Inv	6.20	6.78
U Cap	8.42	9.20
Union	10.90	11.91
United Funds:		
Accm	5.83	6.39
Bond	6.57	7.20
Con Gr	8.46	9.27
Con Inc	7.65	8.69
Incom	9.91	10.86
Scien	5.79	6.35
Vang	4.87	5.34
Unit Svcs	4.06	N.L.
Value Line Fd:		
Val Ll	5.32	5.81
Incom	3.96	4.33
Lev Grt	6.16	6.73
Spl Sit	2.82	3.08
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	5.94	6.49
Comm	5.81	6.35
Specl	6.22	6.80
Vandrbt	2.45	2.68
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	18.22	19.91
Ivest	7.38	8.07
Morg	10.14	11.08
Trust	9.08	9.92
Wellsl	10.26	11.21
Welltn	9.05	9.89
West B	8.75	9.91
Windr	7.26	7.93
Vanta TN	4.35	
Var In P	3.20	3.47
Viking	4.69	N.L.
Wall St G	5.54	6.05
Wash M	11.04	12.07
Weing Eq	9.87	N.L.
West Ind	2.21	2.42
Westf Grt	6.82	7.41
Wisc Fd	4.66	5.10
Ziegler	8.64	9.48

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

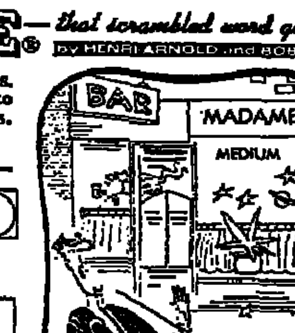
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RIBBE

STOIF

GAROUC

FLUGAR



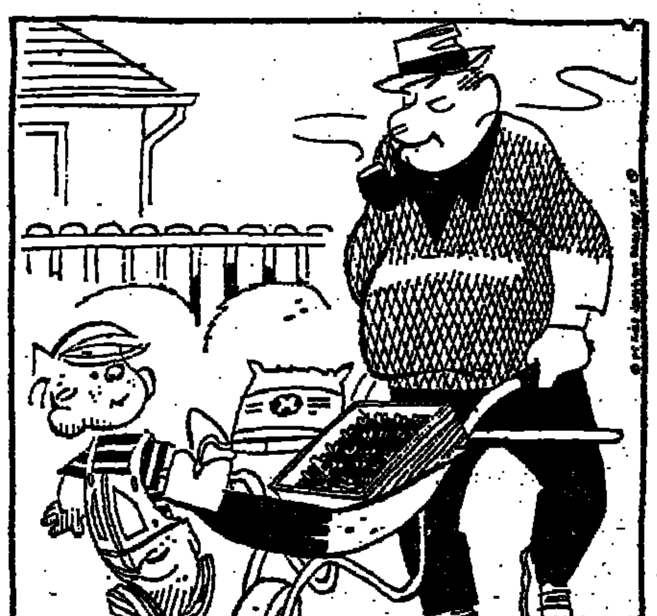
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: GLAND WIPED DRUDGE FEWEST
Answer: What she disliked most about the self-proclaimed "pussyfooter" — HIS "PAWING"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HI, MR. WILSON! YOU AN' YOUR GARDEN GONNA TRY IT AGAIN THIS YEAR?"

BOOKS

SEX AND POWER IN HISTORY

By Amaury de Riencourt. McKay. 469 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by John Corry

EVERY so often, important books come into print so quietly that they are not so much published as they are materialized. Then they lie around waiting to be discovered, which they sometimes are, if not by the public, then perhaps by academics or polemicists. "Sex and Power in History" is that kind of book. It deals with nothing less than the question of who is man and who is woman, or, what is male and what is female? This is a great question, touching on the mystery of life and the mechanics of civilization, and Mr. de Riencourt, a distinguished French historian, who has written books about Tibet, China, India and America, tries to answer it with a staggering amount of learning.

He drifts through history and even prehistory, applying the techniques of biology and philosophy and, among other things, he concludes that, while men make history, women are history, while men try to control destiny, women are destiny. This is not nearly so mystic as it sounds, and Mr. de Riencourt says that Western civilization, having forgotten it, is committing suicide. He is not the first one, of course, to say that Western civilization is dying, but he is perhaps the first to see the curious androgyny of our time as the cause of the decline. The distinction between men and women has blurred, he says, and therefore we are doomed.

Superficially, this is an attack on the women's movement, which is why some polemicists will love it. Mr. de Riencourt disposes of the women's movement early on in a single paragraph. He says: "The contemporary women's liberation drive toward a *decrease* in sexual differentiation, to the extent that it is leading toward androgyny and unisexual values, implies a social and cultural death wish and the end of the civilization that endorses it. The scientific and historical records show that all the way from unicellular organisms to human beings, progress in evolution has been stimulated by an *increase in sexual differentiation.*

Then Mr. de Riencourt sets out to prove his case. For one thing, he finds a dualism in historical development, the dualism being that of the "rational male" as opposed to the "intuitive female." He traces this dualism, ever mindful that Western civilization has overemphasized the rational male part of it, unlike the Chinese, say, or Indian civilizations, which have always struck a nice balance between yi[n] yang, male and female. I[...] even in the pre-Homeric, [...] rational societies of the I[...] Age, Mr. de Riencourt [...] women were "cooperative e[...] in a more or less harm[...] world itself in tune wit[h] world of nature."

To depart from this, M[r. de] Riencourt says, is to invi[te di]saster. He says that the a[...] Greeks exalted the abstract [mas]culine idea, rather than th[e con]crete feminine life, and t[...] left Western civilization [...] acy of misery. The Greek[s] had the first feminist rev[olt in] history, which began unde[r Eu]ripides and culminated i[n...] women's movements in [...] and Mr. de Riencourt [...] nothing else like it in [...] except for the movements [...] own parlous times. In [...] he says, it destroyed the [...] and family structure, dra[...] lowered the birth rate, [...] destroyed the empire from [...] long before the barbarians [...] it.

Now the implications f[or the] present are obvious, sug[...] that the women's moveme[nt is] too serious to be left to [...] its most passionate advoca[tes...] its noisiest critics. It is [one of] the ironies of Mr. de Rien[court's] book that some polemicist[s will] put it down as only the [...] of a chauvinist. It is no[t...] from his immense researc[h...] author describes and an[alyzes] categories of feminity: t[he vi]rago, the witch, the ref[...] woman, the medieval lady. [He] also thinks deeply about [...] ways of adapting to the [...] and, with the notable exc[eption] of Japan, he delves into [vir]tually every known culture [and] civilization. He has pro[duced] not only a theory, but a [...] cake of anecdotes about w[omen] from Cleopatra to Indira Ga[ndhi.] His book is very nearly a r[efer]ence work on who has said [what] about the feminist question.

Much of what he find[s, of] course, can fill a dedicated [femi]nist with cold rage. He [says,] for example, no women cr[eative] geniuses, and he says that w[omen] exist only on the peripher[y of] cultural creation. In the [...] when women were rulers, [such] as Elizabeth I, Christi[na of] Sweden and Catherine the [Great] of Russia, they provided [no] single philosopher, painter, [sculp]tor, architect, scientist or [com]poser of importance. M[r. de] Riencourt says this was n[ot be]cause women were withou[t the] opportunity to become c[reative] geniuses; he says they [were] without creative genius [...] Madame Curie he dismisse[s in a] page; he says that she [...] Pierre. "It is as if natur[e had] purposefully equilibrated [the] sexes by giving the ma[le the] power of mental cre[ativity] reserving physiological c[reativity] for the female," he says. [...] de Riencourt says we [...] revere physiological creatio[n...] is lovely to imagine his de[bate with] Betty Friedan.

John Corry is on the st[aff of] The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

T	H	A	I	■	P	A	L	E	D	■	R	O	M	A
O	U	R	S	■	A	M	I	C	E	■	O	M	A	R
O	N	T	H	E	R	O	C	K	S	■	C	O	R	N
K	T	S	■	B	O	R	E	■	S	O	K	O	T	O
■	■	■	R	E	L	Y	■	P	E	R	T	■	■	■
M	A	L	O	N	E	■	M	A	R	C	H	E	R	S
A	L	I	C	E	■	H	O	S	T	■	E	L	A	N
D	U	N	K	■	F	E	L	T	S	■	B	A	N	E
A	L	E	E	■	A	L	L	A	■	S	O	N	G	E
M	A	N	F	U	L	L	Y	■	R	E	A	D	E	R
■	■	■	E	N	T	O	■	P	A	R	T	■	■	■
T	R	A	L	E	E	■	S	E	S	I	■	K	E	Y
S	O	U	L	■	R	O	C	K	H	O	U	N	D	S
P	O	R	E	■	E	M	A	I	L	■	M	E	D	E
S	T	A	R	■	D	E	N	N	Y	■	P	E	A	R

CHESS

By Robert B[...]

With 10½ points out of 15 games, Lajos Portisch won this year's 37th running of the Hoogoven International Tournament in Wijk-aan Zee. The Hungarian grandmaster impartially won three games with White and three with Black while drawing the remaining nine to finish undefeated.

As he did in 1972, Portisch took first prize by himself, with Vlastimil Hort the runner-up then as now. Ten years ago he shared first prize with Efim Geller of the Soviet Union and thus, this was his third first prize in the Hoogoven, which consistently ranks as one of the strongest events every year.

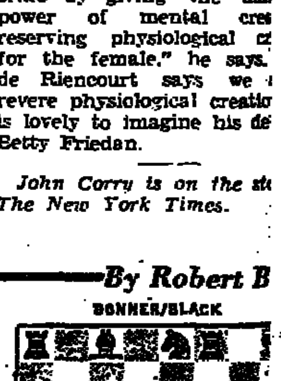
Not until the 13th round did Portisch wrest the lead from Hort by overcoming the Czech grandmaster in a bitterly fought knight-and-pawn ending that went 86 moves. Although he then drew both his 14th and 15th round contests, Hort was unable to gain ground on him, and trailed by half a point at the end.

HOOGOVEN FINAL STANDINGS

Player	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Portisch	6	0	9	10½
Hort	6	1	8	10
Smejkal	5	1	9	9½
Kavalek	3	0	12	9
Sosonko	4	2	9	8½
Huebner	4	2	9	8½
Gligoric	4	2	9	8½
Timman	3	2	10	8
Geller	2	1	12	8
Browne	4	3	8	8
Furman	1	2	12	7
Langeweg	3	5	7	6½
Roe	1	5	9	5½
Donner	1	6	8	5
Kuijpers	1	8	6	4
Popov	1	9	5	3½

The game between Portisch and Jan Hein Donner of the Netherlands introduced the flexible Saemisch attack against the King's Indian defense with White's 6 P-B3. Donner's 7 . . . P-B3 and 8 . . . PxP opened the QB file as an avenue of counterattack to discourage Portisch from castling queenside. Instead, Portisch followed Lev Polugaevsky's plan of developing with 8 B-Q3 and creat[-]

DONNER/BLACK



PORTISCH/WHITE

Position after 24 N-K[...]

ing a semiopen center w[...] the exchange 11 PxP, P[...] The resulting black cen[ter] pawns looked imposing.

Yet those black pa[wns] were vulnerable to the thr[ust] 15 P-B4. Donner should h[ave] prevented the opening of [ad]ditional lines with 15 . . . P[...] though Portisch would s[till] have had the chance fo[r a] queenside initiative with [...] P-QR3 and 17 P-QN4. In [any] case Donner's 15 . . . PxP; [16] NxP gave Black an isola[ted] KBP and weakened Bla[ck's] kingside squares.

On the assumption that [he] could gain some piece ac[tiv]ity, Donner played 16 . . . B[...] and 17 . . . Q-B3, but he w[as] quickly undeceived by P[or]tisch's moves 18 to 20. P[or]tisch's 21 R-B3 glaringly [re]vealed the drawback of try[ing] to post the black Queen [on] the kingside.

Useless at best, the retr[eat] 23 . . . Q-B2 could have be[en] met by 24 N-KN5, BxN (or [...] queen move, the same [ex]change is forced by 25 R-R[...] 25 RxB, which would ha[ve] made it impossible to defe[nd] the black King sitting on t[he] end of a gaping diagonal f[rom] the white Queen Bishop. Do[n]ner's 24 . . . N-K5 was bas[ed] on the hope that he cou[ld] play 26 . . . QxB; 27 Qx[...] B-Q5ch, but when he realiz[ed] this line ends up in 28 N-B[...] RxQ; 29 RxNch, followed [by] mate, he resigned.

KINGS INDIAN DEFENSE

White Portisch	Black Donner	White Portisch	Black Donner	White Portisch	Black Donner
1 P-QB4	N-KB3	10 Q-Q2	P-B4	19 B-N5	Q-N3
2 N-QB3	P-KN3	11 PxP	PxP	20 B-B4	B-B3
3 P-Q4	B-N2	12 KN-K2	N-Q2	21 R-B3	K-R1
4 P-K4	O-O	13 O-O	N-B4	22 R-N3	Q-R4
5 B-K3	P-Q3	14 B-QB2	P-QR4	23 B-Q1	Q-R5
6 P-B3	P-K4	15 P-B4	PxP	24 N-KN5	N-K5
7 P-Q5	P-B3	16 NxP	B-K4	25 N5xN	PxN
8 B-Q3	PxP	17 QR-K1	Q-B3	26 NxP	Resign[s]
9 BPxP	N-K1	18 N-R3	P-N3		

هكذا من الأصل

Foolish Pleasure Has Smooth Path to Victory in Kentucky Derby

By Gerald Strine

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 4 (WP). The eighth pole was where it happened yesterday in the 101st Kentucky Derby; it was where Foolish Pleasure won the race as two horses in the lead collided.

Avatar and Diabolo, the California colts firing on the lead, got into a bumping match at the point where Foolish Pleasure delivered his powerful race-winning move.

At the finish, the Florida-bred favorite had drawn off to score by a length and three-quarters for his 11th victory in 12 starts, making more than one fan in the Churchill Downs crowd of 133,224 wonder why there hadn't been more popular support all along for "the poor man's Secretariat."

Foolish Pleasure paid $5.80 for $2 to win after completing the mile and a quarter of fast footing in 2 minutes 2 seconds, considerably off Secretariat's 1:59 2-5 record of 1973. Avatar rebounded from the bumping to finish second, 2 1-2 lengths before Diabolo. Master Derby was fourth, Media fifth and Prince Thou Art, the second choice, sixth in a field of fifteen 3-year-olds.

The track and television announcer, Chick Anderson, blew the stretch call, identifying Foolish Pleasure as Prince Thou Art. "I heard him calling Prince Thou Art all through the lane," said Jacinto Vasquez after dismounting from Foolish Pleasure. "I saw the wire getting pretty close, knew I was on the lead and said to myself, 'Let him come' although I got to admit I was worried and looking for him."

Bill Shoemaker, rider of Avatar, said he thought Prince Thou Art had won the race until he got back to the jockeys' room. "I heard the call through the switch, and just took it for granted it was him," said The Shoe after having failed to gain his fourth Derby victory.

"I heard the call too," said Braulio Baeza, who was on Prince Thou Art. "The call told me I was in great position but I don't know where I was."

Shoemaker and Laffit Pincay, rider of Diabolo, agreed that the "California collision" some 70 yards from the finish did not affect the outcome, although the stewards promptly called for an inquiry.

"I don't think we were going to get Pleasure," Shoemaker said. "I can't say it really made a difference." Pincay agreed.

A horse never has been disqualified in the Derby. Certainly the incident didn't help either Avatar or Diabolo. Avatar was on the lead, along the inside, with Diabolo alongside. Diabolo bore in and hit Avatar in the fanny. Avatar spun out, into Diabolo, before Shoemaker could get his mount straightened away again.

Foolish Pleasure, meanwhile, had clear sailing in going to the lead with a strong move outside Diabolo and inside the fading Master Derby.

Foolish Pleasure earned $209,600 of the $263,100 Derby purse, increasing his lifetime earnings to $673,515. The victory was his fourth this season, his only defeat occurring March 29 at Gulfstream Park in Florida when the chestnut son of What A Pleasure - Fool-Me-Not, by Tom Fool, tore the "frogs," or shock absorbers, of his front feet.

"I'm not saying Foolish Pleasure is another Secretariat," trainer Leroy Jolley said in the comparison to the 1973 Triple Crown victor. "What I am saying is that any athlete's ability is in doubt until he has proved what he can do. Each step up the ladder people have been questioning this colt's ability, yet he does it every time, and he does it a little better, and the one time he lost he certainly had a genuine excuse."

Foolish pleasure was farther back than expected as the field barreled past the stands the first time around. Bombay Duck went to the lead as expected, prompted by Rushing Man. Fashion Sale and Avatar were close with Diabolo sitting perfectly (sixth), Foolish Pleasure 11th and Prince Thou Art last, more than 20 lengths behind.



AP.

Foolish Pleasure, on the left, makes his move in the stretch as he is about to catch and pass Avatar in the 101st running of the Kentucky Derby Saturday. The winner, ridden by Jacinto Vasquez, finished 1 3/4 lengths ahead of Avatar, who had been hindered in a bump with Diabolo, who is in the center. Finishing fourth, in the background on the left, is Master Derby.

Chart of Kentucky Derby

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(The Daily Racing Form)

Eighth race, Churchill Downs, Sat., May 3. 1-1/4 miles. Purse: $125,000 added, for 3-year-olds. Value of race: $262,100. To winner; $209,600 second; $50,000 third; $15,000 fourth.

Horse	(Jockey)	PP	3/4	Mile	Str.	Fin.	Odds
Foolish Pleasure	(Vasquez)	3	6	4	2	1-1 2-4	1.90
Avatar	(Shoemaker)	10	2	2	1	2-2HF	11.40
Diabolo	(Pincay)	13	4	1	3	3-2HF	6.20
Master Derby	(McBargue)	5	8	3	4	4-2 1-4	26.00
Media	(Cruguet)	7	10	7	5	5-3 1 4	23.90
aPrince Thou Art	(Baeza)	8	15	9	6	6H	2.90
Promised City	(Whited)	15	14	8	7	7-4HF	42.70
Bold Chapeau	(Alleman)	7	13	11	9	8-2HF	77.20
aSylvan Place	(Cordero)	14	7	5	8	9-1 1 4	2.90
fFashion Sale	(Gavidia)	6	5	10	11	10-3/4	27.10
Round Stake	(Hole)	12	9	13	10	11-3 1-4	55.10
fCatch	(Espinoza)	9	12	14	12	12-4	27.10
Honey Mark	(Delahoussi)	2	11	12	13	13-2	24.30
fRushing Man	(McKnight)	4	3	15	14	14-3	37.10
fBombay Duck	(Aristone)	11	1	6	15	15	27.90

A-coupled: Prince Thou Art and Sylvan Place. F-mutuel field.

Start good, won ridden out. Time: 22 45 2-4 1:10 3-5 1.36 2:02 track fast.

4-Foolish Pleasure $5.80 $4.40 $3.60.
7-Avatar $9.20 $5.60.
10-Diabolo $4.40.

"I thought I'd be closer," Vasquez admitted later, "but if you realize they went the first half-mile in :45 you know they were smoking!"

Bombay Duck continued to lead through six furlongs in 1:10 3-5, but Avatar was only a half-length back—and ready to pounce. Diabolo also surged toward the lead, followed by Sylvan Place, Foolish Pleasure and Master Derby.

Diabolo challenged Avatar on the stretch turn, where Master Derby ripped into third place and Sylvan Place also moved a little stronger than expected, outside Foolish Pleasure.

Diabolo showed briefly in front of Avatar at the top of the stretch, by a head. Master Derby was third, two lengths back, with Foolish Pleasure fourth, approximately four lengths off the lead.

Vasquez clearly had the strongest horse of the four leaving the three-sixteenths pole. The Panamanian jockey moved the favorite to the outside when Master Derby faded slightly. Thus, he was in perfect position to take advantage of the bumping that followed in midstretch.

Once Diabolo hit Avatar there was no doubt of the outcome. Foolish Pleasure won going away.

"I was only worried early," Jolley said, "when he was way back and acting as though he wasn't getting a hold of the track. Many people thought this colt wouldn't get the distance. I never agree with them. That was never my main worry."

What worried Jolley and 77-year-old owner John Green this spring was Foolish Pleasure's injury in the Florida Derby when he ran third to Prince Thou Art and Sylvan Place. "The iodine and the heating of the heavy turpentine for treatments on the frogs, as many as five times a day, did the trick," the trainer said.

Greer concurred with Jolley's estimate of the situation.

"He had to overcome that injury," the bakery owner declared. "Once he did that, in time to win the Wood Memorial, I no longer was that worried, although you always worry when you have a top colt like this.

"I think now Foolish Pleasure should be accepted as a great horse. No question about it. Look at his record. Now it's on to Pimlico for the Preakness (May 17). Anyone who says he wouldn't like to own a Triple Crown winner is a damn fool... or a liar." The third part of the crown is the Belmont Stakes in June.

Only nine thoroughbreds have done so, the most recent being Secretariat after a 25-year wait.

The only jockey claiming "foul" Saturday was Menotti Aristone on Bombay Duck. "The crowd broke through the fence along the backstretch," he said. "We were on the lead, the first horse to come to them, and some person was running along in front up ahead of us and threw something back. My horse propped and I had to grab him. Then they threw something at us near the half-mile pole, too."

The jockeys with a much more legitimate excuse were Shoemaker and Pincay, on Avatar and Diabolo, respectively. What happened in this 101st Derby at the eighth pole had to hurt both colts' chances or, as winning Jockey Vasquez said in the post-race interview: "I didn't see what happened to those two. I don't know if the bumping helped Foolish Pleasure, but it sure couldn't have hurt. Or, to put it another way, just say we didn't feel a thing as we took the lead."

The crowd, off 50,000 from last year's figure for the centennial running, bet $3,365,130 on the Derby compared to the high of $53,444,649 last spring.



Associated Press.

NON-BETTING RACE—Policeman chases stable lad, one of hundreds who was on strike, on the course at the Newmarket (England) race track to make way for horses.

Italian-Owned Longshot Wins Classic Event at Newmarket

NEWMARKET, England, May 4 (AP).—Bolkonski, who raced in Italy last year, won the 2,000 Guineas thoroughbred classic here yesterday after overtaking favorite Grundy in the final yards.

Ridden by Italian jockey Gianfranco Dettori, Bolkonski won by half a length from Grundy, with Dominion three lengths further back.

The start of the race was delayed for 15 minutes as striking stable lads were protesting on the course. The 24 runners were taken from the starting gate and finally started by flag.

After the victory, smiling owner Carlos d'Alessio said: "I had some hopes of winning this race." The crowd at the Newmarket track had little hope for the winner, sending him off at odds of 33 to 1.

Dettori, Italy's champion jockey for eight years, said: "I was always nicely placed and came to the front just at the right time. I knew then that I would win. Bolkonski gave me a superb ride and he is a very good colt."

Grundy, 7 to 2 favorite, carried the colors of Milan-based Dr. Carlo Vittadini.

The race, run over a straight-away mile turf track, was worth £36,868 ($88,483) to the winning owner.

It was a first English classic success for trainer Henry Cecil, who said Bolkonski would next run at Royal Ascot in June.

All the runners carried 126 pounds for the Guineas, the first classic of the English season for 3-year-old colts.

Bolkonski, a chestnut colt by Balidar out of Perennial, won in Milan and in Rome last year.

Allez France Again

PARIS, May 4 (IHT).—Allez France today opened a clear lead over another millionaire, Dahlia, in their race to become the world's richest thoroughbred as she beat her rival for the seventh straight time.

Allez France, making her debut this season, triumphed by four lengths, with Card King second, Comtesse de Loir third and Dahlia far back in last place in the field of six in the more than 500,000 Francs (about $125,000) Prix Ganay at Longchamps. The victory gave the filly a $100,000 lead over her rival as their owners have already stated their horses goals for this season—to beat Kelso's lifetime mark of $1,977,896. Allez France, a U.S.-bred filly by Sea Bird out of Priceless Gem, has earned about $1,300,000, depending on the value of the franc.

The filly, owned by art dealer Daniel Wildenstein, trained by Argentine Angel Penna and ridden by Frenchman Yves Saint-Martin, has won all her races in France, including the last six as she went undefeated in her five starts last year. She had an easy time today once Dahlia, also bred in the United States and owned by American Nelson Bunker Hunt, trained by Egyptian Maurice Zilber and ridden by Englishman Lester Piggott, gave up the chase early in the 2,100-meter event. That's what the crowd expected to happen as they sent her off, along with stablemate Busiris, at 11 to 2 while Allez France was the 3 to 10 choice.

It was a triumphant day for American breeding today as another stakes on the card, the Poule d'Essai des Pouliches, was won by Ivanjica. The 3-year-old filly, sired by Sir Ivor, gave owner Jacques Wertheimer, trainer Alec Head and jockey Freddie Head a $80,000 prize to share.

Alfas Dominate Distance Race

FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium, May 4 (UPI).—The two Alfa Romeo cars in the 750 kilometers of Francorchamps, monopolized the race, leaving the field far behind.

The Alfa driven by France's Henri Pescarolo and Britain's Derek Bell won, completing the distance in 3 hours 32 minutes 58.4 seconds at an average speed of 134.256 miles an hour.

The other Alfa, of Belgian Jacky Ickx and Italy's Arturo Merkzario, finished one lap behind.

Rain played a major part in the duel between the two leaders during the 54-lap race. Organizers had reduced the distance from the original 1,000 kilometers to 750 kilometers before the race started.

Pescarolo drew ahead at the start, followed by Ickx. But when rain came, Pescarolo stopped at the pits to change tires, while Ickx continued with his normal tires, taking over the lead.

The seasaw battle continued for more than half of the race, Pescarolo drawing ahead when the track was wet, Ickx taking over when it dried up.

Behind them, Alain Peltier of Belgium and Siegfried Mueller of West Germany, in a BMW, fought for third place with a series of Porsche cars. They lost it after 24 laps when the BMW made a pit stop, but regained it 10 laps later, never to lose it again, although by then they were two laps behind the leaders.

Astros' Watson Scores Baseball's Millionth Run But It's Not Enough

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4 (AP).—Houston's Bob Watson scored baseball's millionth run in a five-run second inning, but the San Francisco Giants came back to beat the Astros, 8-6, on Gary Thomasson's game-breaking triple in the seventh inning in their first game of a double header today.

Watson, 29-year-old Houston first baseman, scored when he was driven across the plate by a home run hit by catcher Milt May in the second inning off San Francisco hurler John Montefusco. Watson had walked to get on base.

The run was scored 99 years and 12 days after Wes Fisler of the Philadelphia team scored the first run in major league history. It was Watson's 11th run scored this season, and the 365th of his major league career.

Sunday

Cubs 8, Cards 6

At St. Louis, the Chicago Cubs shelled St. Louis pitching for 13 hits and Jerry Morales capped a five-run seventh inning which brought the Cubs from behind to an 8-6 victory. Morales, who drove in three runs, singled with the bases loaded to bring the Cubs from a 4-2 deficit.

Reds 3, Braves 2

At Cincinnati Dave Concepcion had three hits, including a homer and a seventh-inning tie-breaking double, to give the Reds a 3-2 victory over Atlanta. Concepcion singled in the first inning, took second on a balk by Phil Niekro and scored on the first of Johnny Bench's four straight singles with the Reds' first run.

Rangers 1, Angels 0

At Arlington, Texas, Jeff Burroughs slammed a fourth-inning home run to give the Rangers a 1-0 victory over California.

Bill Hands, who will be 35 Tuesday, faced the minimum number of batters through the first four innings and was never in serious trouble until the ninth inning when manager Billy Martin went to his bullpen to preserve the victory.

Mickey Rivers led off the inning with a single, stole second and advanced to third on a wild pitch. But after Hands got Tommy Harper to pop out for the first out, Martin brought in Jim Umbarger, who retired Bruce Botche on another pop-up for the second out.

Martin then summoned Steve Foucault, who walked Dave Chalk and then hit Joe Lahoud to load the bases. But Rudy Meoli grounded to third base for the game-ending out.

Burroughs provided the game's only run with his fifth home run of the season, a 350-foot shot to rightfield with two out in the fourth inning.

Orioles 11, Indians 1

At Cleveland, Al Bumbry drove in four runs and Mike Torrez tossed a six-hitter as Baltimore snapped a six-game losing streak with an 11-1 victory over the Indians in the first game of a doubleheader. Bumbry, whose only homer in 1974 was an inside-the-park shot, capped a three-run fifth inning with a belt over the centerfield fence and the Orioles chased Cleveland starter and loser Gaylord Perry with three runs in the sixth inning.

White Sox 5, A's 2

At Chicago, Jim Kaat posted his 11th consecutive victory since August 31 and got all the batting help he needed from Jorge Orta as the White Sox defeated Oakland, 5-2. Kaat won his fourth game this season.

The White Sox scored three runs on two hits in the third inning off loser Glenn Abbott when he walked Brian Downing and took second on a balk. After Abbott walked Pat Kelly, Orta singled to right scoring Downing. Kelly, who took third, scored when Reggie Jackson's throw to the infield got by Sal Bando, who was charged with an error. Carlos May then hit a sacrifice fly to score Orta.

Brewers 11, Yankees 4

At Milwaukee, Sixto Lezcano had four hits and George Scott three to lead a 16-hit attack as the Brewers trounced the New York Yankees, 11-4, to sweep a three-game series. Jim Slaton allowed 11 hits and four walks in the 6 2-3 innings he worked but took his third victory against four defeats. Pat Dobson took the loss.

Twins 6, Royals 3

At Bloomington, Minn., the Twins beat Kansas City, 6-3, despite a homecoming homer by Harmon Killebrew, whose old Twins uniform was officially retired in pre-game ceremonies. Killebrew, who was released last winter after 21 years in the Twins' organization and joined the Royals as their designated hitter, hit starter Vic Albury for a first-inning homer.

Expos' Fryman One-Hits Mets for 3d Straight Shutout

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP).—Left-hander Woodie Fryman fired a one-hitter for his third straight shutout and set a Montreal record of 29 2-3 consecutive scoreless innings as the Expos defeated the New York Mets, 3-0, yesterday.

The only hit off the 35-year-old lefty was a hard-hit double to left-center by rookie John Stearns with two out in the fifth inning.

Fryman walked three, struck out six, hit a batter and retired the Mets in order six times as he lowered his earned-run average

Saturday

to 0.53. His record is 3-0, and he has yielded only 19 hits in 29 2-3 innings. Fryman had losing records the past two seasons with Montreal.

The previous Montreal record, for consecutive scoreless innings, was set by Gary Wasiewski in 1969.

The Expos got Fryman the only run he needed in the first on Ron Hunt Scott's single, a stolen base and a single by Mike Jorgensen.

Brewers 4, Yankees 3

At Milwaukee, Don Money's sacrifice bunt scored Pedro Garcia from third base with one out in the eighth inning, giving the Brewers a 4-3 victory over the New York Yankees. Garcia opened the eighth with a double off New York relief ace Sparky Lyle and Bob Coluccio sacrificed him to third.

Money then dropped a squeeze bunt down the first-base line and beat out an attempt at second when Lyle's throw to the base sailed past the bag.

Reds 6, Braves 1

At Cincinnati, Dave Concepcion had three hits and drove home two runs and George Foster added a two-run homer to give Jerry Nolan his first victory since May 2 in the Reds' 6-1 triumph over Atlanta.

Nolan, making a comeback after undergoing shoulder surgery in May, went the route, limiting the Braves to five hits and striking out six.

Cubs 7, Cards 3

At St. Louis, Rick Monday's bases-loaded infield single with two out in the seventh inning scored two unearned runs and gave the Chicago Cubs a 7-3 victory over the Cardinals.

Preceeding Monday's game-winning hit, Don Kessinger walked, José Cardenal singled and Cardinal first-baseman Keith Hernandez booted Bill Madlock's grounder for an error. St. Louis reliever Al Hrabosky then got Monday to hit a bouncer that Cardinal Ted Martinez fielded but threw wildly to first, allowing two runs to score. Chicago added two insurance runs in the ninth on George Mitterwald's bases-loaded single.

Phils 6, Pirates 2

Phils 4, Pirates 3

At Philadelphia, Dave Cash banged out his sixth hit of the night to drive in pinch-runner Terry Harmon with one out in the 11th inning, giving the Phillies a 4-3 victory over Pittsburgh and a sweep of their doubleheader. The Phillies won the opener, 6-2.

Bob Boone opened the 11th with a single and Harmon ran for him. After Don Hahn sacrificed, Tony Taylor was walked intentionally and then Cash stroked an 0-2 pitch from Ramon Hernandez into right field for the winning single.

The Phillies won the first game behind rookie left-hander Tom Underwood, who picked up his third victory, with relief help from Gene Garber.

Padres 3, Dodgers 1

At Los Angeles, Fred Kenhall grounded into a fielder's choice with the bases loaded to drive in one run and a throwing error by Lee Lacy allowed another in the 15th inning, giving San Diego a 3-1 victory that ended the Dodgers' eight-game winning streak.

Steve Huntz led off the Padres' 15th with a single and Johnny Grubb, attempting to sacrifice, beat out a bunt. After Dave Winfield popped out, Mike Ivie hit a grounder to shortstop and Huntz beat Rick Auerbach's throw to third base, loading the bases. Kendall then hit a grounder to third baseman Ron Cey, who threw out Ivie at second. Lacy, however, threw wild to first trying for the double play and Huntz and Grubb scored.

Red Sox 12, Tigers 2

At Boston, designated-hitter Jim Rice hit a bases-loaded single highlighting a six-run first inning as the Red Sox routed Detroit, 12-2.

Indians 6, Orioles 1

At Cleveland, Frank Robinsoon singled home the tying run and Frank Duffy singled home Robinson with the go-ahead run during a six-run eighth inning rally that gave the Indians a 6-1 victory over Baltimore. Buddy Bell opened the big inning with a double and he later capped it with a two-run single. The loss extended the Orioles' losing streak to six games. It also was the eighth time this season that the Orioles have blown a lead in the late innings.

Twins 14, Royals 5

At Bloomington, Minn., Eric Soderholm and Steve Brye combined to bat in eight runs to lead the Twins to a 14-5 victory over Kansas City. Bert Blyleven struck out seven and walked one for his third victory and third complete game.

The Twins turned the game into a rout in the seventh on Brye's bases-loaded double, scoring Rod Carew and Dan Ford, who had singled, and Sergio Ferrer, who was on base on the Royals' third error of the game.

Angels 4, Rangers 2

At Arlington, Texas, Mickey Rivers had a perfect night at the plate and rove in two runs during California's four-run fifth inning, enabling the Angels and Nolan Ryan to beat the Rangers, 4-2. The victory ended Texas' winning streak at six games.

In winning his fifth game, Ryan allowed five hits and struck out nine through six innings. He was lifted in the seventh after Roy Smalley led off with a single. Dick Lange, called up from the Angels' Salt Lake City farm club Friday, gave up a single to Jim Sundberg but then picked Smalley off second and got pinch-hitter Jim Spencer to ground into an inning-ending double play.

White Sox 4, A's 3

At Chicago, Bill Melton, after failing to bunt on two successive pitches, doubled home Carlos May with nobody out in the 10th inning, lifting the White Sox to a 4-3 triumph over Oakland that ended their five-game losing streak.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Milwaukee	12	7	.632	—
Detroit	13	8	.619	—
Boston	9	6	.600	2 1-2
Cleveland	9	9	.500	3 1-2
New York	10	12	.455	4 1-2
Baltimore	7	12	.368	5

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Oakland	13	9	.591	—
California	13	10	.565	1
Texas	11	10	.524	1 1-2
Kansas City	12	11	.522	1 1-2
Minnesota	8	10	.444	2
Chicago	8	15	.348	5 1-2

(Sunday's games not included.)

Friday's Games

Minnesota 4, Kansas City 1.
Cleveland 4, Baltimore 2.
Milwaukee 4, New York 2.
Oakland 4, Chicago 3.
Texas 4, California 3.

Saturday's Games

Boston 12, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 6, Baltimore 1.
Minnesota 14, Kansas City 3.
Milwaukee 6, New York 2.
Chicago 4, Oakland 3.
California 4, Texas 2.

Sunday's Games

Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, rain.
Montreal at New York, rain.
Chicago 8, St. Louis 6.
Cincinnati 3, Atlanta 2.
San Francisco 8, Houston 6.
San Diego at Los Angeles.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	14	6	.700	—
New York	10	9	.526	3 1-2
Philadelphia	11	10	.524	3 1-2
Pittsburgh	9	10	.474	4 1-2
St. Louis	8	11	.421	5 1-2
Montreal	6	12	.333	7

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	16	9	.640	—
Cincinnati	11	12	.520	3
Atlanta	13	13	.500	3 1-2
San Diego	12	12	.500	3 1-2
S. Francisco	11	11	.500	3 1-2
Houston	9	17	.346	7 1-2

(Sunday's games not included.)

Friday's Games

Atlanta 6, Cincinnati 5.
Philadelphia 9, Pittsburgh 5.
New York 3, Montreal 0.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 1.
Los Angeles 3, San Diego 0.
San Francisco 5, Houston 4.

Saturday's Games

Montreal 3, New York 0.
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 2 (1st).
Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 3 (2d).
Chicago 7 St Louis 3.
Cincinnati 6, Atlanta 1.
San Diego 2, Los Angeles 1.

Sunday's Games

Baltimore 11, Cleveland 1.
Detroit at Boston, 2, rain
Minnesota 6, Kansas City 3.
Chicago 5, Oakland 2.
Milwaukee 11, New York 4.
Texas 1, California 0.

More Sports News On Page 11

Colts, Giants Trade

BALTIMORE, May 4 (UPI).—The Baltimore Colts sent reserve tight-end Larry Christoff to the New York Giants Friday for defensive back Jim Sims, a refugee from the World Football League. The Colts said Sims, 6-0, 190, was drafted by the Giants in 1974 but played last season with the WFL Charlotte Hornets. Sims is a former linebacker from the University of Southern California.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

Friday's Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore ..... 001 000 200—3 9 2
Cleveland ..... 011 000 02x—4 8 0
Cuellar, Johnson (8), Reynolds (8), Jackson (8) and Hendricks; Bosman, Eckersley (7), Larroche (9), Buskey (9) and Ellis. W—Eckersley (1-0). L—Johnson (0-1). HR—Carty (2d), Hendricks (2d), May (5th).

New York ..... 002 000 000—2 6 0
Milwaukee ..... 002 110 00x—4 7 0
Medich (3-3) and Munson; Champion (4-1) and Porter. HR—Hegan (1st), Money (1st).

California ..... 000 020 001—3 9 1
Texas ..... 000 000 000—1 6 1
Singer, Scott (9), Lange (9), Tanana (9) and Rodriguez; Harcan (2-1) and Sundberg. L—Singer (2-3).

Kansas City ..... 000 010 000—1 6 0
Minnesota ..... 020 110 00x—4 10 1
Busby (3-2) and Martinez; Goltz, Campbell (8), Burgmeier (8) and Borgman. W—Goltz (1-2).

Oakland ..... 200 010 000 001—4 16 2
Chicago ..... 020 010 000 000—3 7 1
Blue, Fingers (11), Lindblad (12) and Tenace, Haney (10), Fosse (12); Wood, Forster (8) and Downing. W—Fingers (1-2). L—Forster (1-1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta ..... 020 000 301—6 7 1
Cincinnati ..... 010 002 200—5 12 1
Reed, Gentry (7), House (9) and Correll; Norman, Kirby (8) and Bench. W—Gentry (1-1). L—Kirby (1-3). HR—Williams (1st), Gaston (1st), Blanks (2d).

Montreal ..... 000 000 000—0 4 2
New York ..... 010 001 01x—3 9 0
McNally, Murray (8) and Foote; Koosman (2-0) and Grote. L—McNally (3-2).

Chicago ..... 000 100 000—1 3 1
St. Louis ..... 130 010 00x—5 12 2
Reuschel, Wilcox (3), Frailing (5), Locker (7) and Swisher; Forsch (2-2) and Simmons. L—Reuschel (1-2). HR—McBride (2d), Reitz (1st).

Pittsburgh ..... 000 010 121—5 8 2
Philadelphia .... 410 301 00x—9 13 0
Kison, Demery (4), McDowell (5) and Sanguillen; Twitchell, Schueler (7), McGraw (9) and Boone. W—Twitchell (2-3). L—Kison (3-1). HR—Schmidt (3d), Parker (2d).

Houston ..... 100 000 003—4 8 3
San Francisco ... 001 000 031—5 10 0
Konieczny, Griffin (5), Scherman (8), York (9) and Johnson; Caldwell, Moffitt (9) and Rader. W—Moffitt (2-0). L—York (0-1). HR-Cruz (6th).

San Diego ..... 000 000 000—0 5 3
Los Angeles ..... 000 210 00x—3 9 0
Spillner, Frisella (6), Foster (8) and Hundley; Sutton (5-1) and Yeager. L—Spillner (2-2). HR—Garvey (3d).

SATURDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal ..... 100 001 001—3 8 0
New York ..... 000 000 000—0 1 1
Fryman (3-0) and Foote, Webb, Hall (8), Baldwin (9) and Stearns. L—Webb (0-1).

(First Game)

Pittsburgh ..... 010 000 010—2 10 0
Philadelphia ... 300 200 00x—6 10 1
Rooker, Demery (7) and Sanguillen; Underwood, Garber (8) and Cox. W—Underwood (3-2). L—Rooker (2-1). HR—Schmidt (41st).

(Second Game)

Pittsburgh ..... 001 005 200 00—8 8 0
Philadelphia, ... 200 000 100 01—4 15 1
Ellis, Clusi (9), Hernandez (11) and Sanguillen; Lonborg, McGraw (9) and Boone. W—McGraw (1-0). L—Hernandez (0-1).

Atlanta ..... 000 001 000—1 5 0
Cincinnati ..... 000 002 10x—6 11 2
Harrison, Leon (6), Thompson (7) and Oates; Nolan (1-1) and Bench. L—Harrison (1-1). HR—Foster (47th).

Chicago ..... 200 010 202—7 10 0
St. Louis ..... 010 200 000—3 12 2
Bonham, Knowles (7) and Hosley; Denny, Sosa (1), Garman (5), Hrabosky (7), Moore (9) and Simmons. W—Bonham (2-1). L—Garman (1-1).

San Diego.. 000 001 000 000 002—3 11 1
Los Angeles. 000 000 010 000 000—1 5 1
McLotosh, Greif (9), Frisella (12), Foster (14) and Kendall; Messersmith, Marshall (10), Brewer (13) and Yeager. W—Foster (1-1). L—Brewer (0-1). HR—Yeager (3d).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit ..... 000 010 100—2 9 2
Boston ..... 000 201 03x—12 14 1
Lagrow, Lemanczyk (6), Ruhle (8) and Fresham; Wise (2-2) and Montgomery. L—Lagrow (3-11). HR—Roberts (1st).

Baltimore ..... 000 000 100—1 5 1
Cleveland ..... 000 000 00x—0 7 0
Grimsley, Garland (8), Jackson (8), Johnson (8) and Duncan; Peterson (2-2) and Hilgendorf. L—Grimsley (0-3).

Kansas City .... 100 100 003— 5 6 3
Minnesota ..... 020 000 33x—14 14 1
Spitorroff, Partin (3), Mingori (7), Dal Canton (8) and Stinson; Blyleven (3-1) and Borgmann. HR—Mayberry (2d), Soderholm (1st), McRae (2d), Solaita (2d).

New York ..... 101 010 000—3 7 3
Milwaukee ..... 210 000 01x—4 7 2
May, Tidrow (8), Lyle (7) and Munson; Sprague, Colborn (5), Murphy (8) and Porter. W—Murphy (1-0). L—Lyle (1-2).

California ..... 000 040 000—4 8 2
Texas ..... 000 101 000—2 6 0
Ryan, Lange (7) and Rodriguez, Egan (8); Brown, Umbarger (5) and Sundberg. W—Ryan (5-1). L—Brown (1-2).

Oakland ..... 100 011 000 0—3 10 2
Chicago ..... 000 102 000 1—4 8 2
Holtzman, Todd (7) and Tenace, Haney (8); Forse (8); Osteen, Gossage (8) and Downing. W—Gossage (1-2). L—Todd (0-1). HR—Melton (1st).

Observer

The Black Satchel

By Russell Baker

News item: Vital Washington leaders call for foreign-policy re-assessment.

NEW YORK.—It was after midnight when Henry Kissinger, carrying a small black satchel and accompanied by sources close to Kissinger, arrived at the White House re-assessment chamber. He apologized for keeping everyone waiting several hours but sources close to Kissinger said he had tarried deliberately, hoping the re-assessors would get sleepy and go to bed.



Baker

"Gosh, Henry," said President Ford, "it's good of you to come at all." Kissinger said it certainly was. He asked if the President had something on his mind.

"Have you forgotten?" the President asked. "We want to re-assess the foreign policy. You didn't forget to bring it with you, did you?"

Kissinger said he never went anywhere without the foreign policy and sources close to Kissinger hinted strongly that he *WAS* the foreign policy. This was later denied by a State Department spokesman who denounced the press for spreading leaked hints.

* * *

Meanwhile, Secretary of Defense Schlesinger asked Kissinger where he kept the foreign policy. Kissinger said that was classified information.

"Come on, fella," coaxed Vice-President Rockefeller, "you can trust us. If you've got the foreign policy with you, put it up here on the table so we can re-assess it and get home to bed."

Sources close to Kissinger indicated that he never slept because he was afraid somebody might figure out what the foreign policy was if he took a few hours off from keeping everybody confused about it.

"Be a good guy, Henry," said President Ford, "and tell us where you keep the foreign policy."

Kissinger said it was in the black satchel he was carrying but sources close to Kissinger said privately that it was in a numbered Swiss bank account.

"Can we see the satchel, Hank?" asked the President.

Kissinger said he would like to open the satchel and show them the foreign policy, but it was too late. The foreign policy had been asleep for several hours. If they woke it up now it would be grumpy.

"Come across with the satchel, Henry," demanded Secretary of Treasury Simon.

Kissinger said if he was going to be spoken to in that tone he would resign and take the foreign policy with him.

The President, who didn't fancy being left without a foreign policy in an election year, suggested compromise.

"Nobody here wants to open your satchel, Henry," he said.

Kissinger said they'd better not try.

"Of course they'd better not try," the President said. "Now, why don't you just tell us in your own words what the foreign policy is and then we can all re-assess it a little and get to bed."

Kissinger said this was an excellent suggestion but sources close to Kissinger revealed that he hadn't the slightest intention of divulging the foreign policy to anybody in the room.

* * *

The only difficulty with the President's compromise, he said, was this: The success of the foreign policy depended upon not letting anybody know what it was.

"I don't quite follow that, Hank," the President said.

"If we divulge our policy goals," Kissinger explained, "other nations will be able to make plans to frustrate them, and the policy may fail. But as long as nobody knows what the policy is, they cannot make schemes to foil it. The policy can succeed only if nobody knows what the policy is."

The President whistled in amazed enlightenment. "So the more confusion we have, the better for foreign policy," he said.

Exactly, Kissinger said. Ideally, he said, nobody should know what the foreign policy is.

"But you should know, shouldn't you, Henry?"

"Certainly not," Kissinger said. "At times I think I know, but as I make it a practice to deceive myself constantly, I am never sure that what I think I know isn't some fabrication I've *told myself in order to keep myself safely confused.*"

The President said that was going to make the re-assessment very tough. Not at all, Kissinger said. "*If you leave the re-assessing up to me, nobody will know* whether the foreign policy has been re-assessed or not."

"But you'll know, Hank," the *President said, "and it's possible* you might leak."

"I never leak," said Kissinger. Sources close to Kissinger said he leaked constantly but only *to intensify befuddlement.*

'Wine War' Ended By France, Duchy

LUXEMBOURG, May 4 (Reuters).—Luxembourg and France have put to rest their "wine war" following talks between Premier Gaston Thorn and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Mr. Chirac said after a one-day visit here last week that French wine-growers had been ever-zealous in their concern about the growing French wine surplus when they turned back trucks carrying Luxembourg wine at the common border four weeks ago.

Mr. Chirac also pledged that France would take special measures to minimize effects on the Moselle River if it is decided to build a nuclear power plant on the river—20 kilometers from a plant to be built by Luxembourg.

The journey into the past has pitfalls. Black Americans have fainted or gone into hysterics when visiting the slave yards of the trading stations...

Black Americans on a Long Search for Roots

By Hugh A. Mulligan

ACCRA, Ghana (AP).—The journey into the past can be sad, frustrating and expensive, but each year more black Americans undertake it.

They are seeking answers to questions: Who am I? Where *did I come from? Which people are mine?*

Author Alex Haley found out. It took him 10 years of sifting through plantation files and census reports in more than 50 libraries and public records offices, unscrambling the handwriting on 1,023 shipping manifests. His slave ancestor was Kunta Kinte, a 17-year-old Mandika tribesman, kidnapped on the banks of the Gambia River in 1767 and put aboard the slave ship Lord Ligonier, bound for Annapolis, Md.

His book, "Roots," has inspired hundreds of other Afro-Americans to follow the meager clues and make the journey into their own pasts.

"It's a melancholy expedition," admitted Robert Lee, a dentist from Charleston, who traced his own slave ancestors and has helped others to do the same. "But the thrill of discovery, the joy of filling a great vacuum in your soul, can be the greatest experience of your life."

With his wife, Sarah, also a dentist, Lee immigrated to Ghana 10 years ago. He now heads the African Descendants Foundation, which is trying to restore Fort Amsterdam, one of the many forts built between the 15th and 18th centuries along Ghana's cape coast.

The journey into the past has pitfalls. Black Americans have fainted or gone into hysterics when visiting the slave yards of the trading stations or venturing down the stone ramps of dungeons where the ankle chains, neck irons, thumb screws and metal mouth openers—for those who refused to eat—are kept on display.

"When they realize that this happened to their ancestors, they just come apart," said Nana Kow Bondzie, executive secretary of the Ghana Museums and Monuments Board. "Even before they get here, the search has become an emotional experience, undoubtedly the most soul-searching experience of their lives."

The slave trade began in Africa in 1441, when a sea captain presented Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal with 10 kidnapped West African natives as a souvenir of his voyage, as he would have offered an exotic plant, a tropical bird or a rare butterfly.

In 1625, the first shipment of blacks was landed on Manhattan Island. By then there were 15,000 Africans in Brazil; by the end of the century slaving accounted for one-fifth of the commercial activity of all French ports. In 1793, the English port of Bristol alone fitted out 52 slave ships, and the docks of Liverpool are still spoken of by sailors as being "paved with slave blood."

Shipped to Caribbean

Every Western European power engaged in the slave trade. The British alone shipped 2 million West African slaves to their Caribbean colonies between 1763 and 1786. The Dutch West Indies Co. became almost exclusively a slave importer.

Surprisingly, for so debased a profession, the European slave traders often kept meticulous journals and manifests. The Arab dealers kept none.

How does a black trace his ancestry? Museum director Bondzie suggests starting with the face.

"Physique and profile can narrow down which part of Africa, which ethnic group a person is descended from. Some Brazilians and West Indians, for instance, have a marked resemblance to modern-day Ghanaians."

A remembered name can also help.

"In Africa, if I know your name, I know a lot about you," explained J.B. Nketia, director of African studies at Ghana University. "Osei would suggest you belong to the Kumasi royal house in Ashanti country. Among the Akan, you are named for the day you were born: Kwame means Saturday, Kodwo is Monday, Kofi, Friday."

Alex Haley began his search for roots with the stories of slaves and slave owners that he had heard from his grandmother in Henning, Tenn.

Dentist Lee was led along the trail by the stories handed down in his family of "a remarkable Captain Joshua," a slave freed by Union forces during the Civil War. Captain Joshua had tried to land a shipload of liberated slaves on the coast of Sierra Leone but was turned back by the British.

"Even a bedtime story can be a clue," Mr. Nketia said.



Alex Haley

Associated Press.

"The Br'er Rabbit tales told on the porches of slave cabins are derived from the 'anacy' folk fables of West Africa."

Family superstitions, remembered ghost stories, favorite *foods, old dolls and amulets can all help close the gap with* the past.

The black American in search of his past also needs interpreters, usually several. Ghana, for instance, has five major ethnic groups speaking 36 languages, only six of which are written. A tribal map of Upper Volta shows 46 ethnic groups.

Widespread polygamy in West Africa makes the family tree a maze, and the matrilineal system of inheritance, common among the Ashanti, further complicates the search.

Linguists and "griots," keepers of the oral tradition attached to the "stool," or chieftancy, can be employed to help unravel the genealogical threads. Some on the trail of their heritage spend a summer or two at Ghana University learning basic Akan, in wide use along the slaving coast but not so useful in the Congo Delta.

Others turn back. The cultural shock is too great.

"It's appalling how little black Americans know of Africa when they set out," says Bernard Glover, assistant director of tourism for Ghana. "They always thought they were African and all of a sudden they can't identify. They realize, for better or for worse, they're Americans from Chicago or Philadelphia. Even the food gets to them: they don't like fu-fu, our heavy pounded yam soup. Africa isn't home after all."

Identifying the clues and following them up can be very expensive. Dr. Lee figures a minimum of $5,000 for travel and rudimentary research, but says the cost can go as high as $200,000, counting professional help and time off from work.

Peter Ekstrom, director of the Peace Corps in Niger, has seen a number of American blacks pass through his area on their pilgrimage. "They come to Africa for a number of complicated reasons, searching for roots," he said. "They don't find what they thought they'd find. But sometimes they find something of value about themselves, if not their family."

For the few who persevere, the end can be the emotional experience of a lifetime.

After 10 years of seeking, Alex Haley reached a village in the Gambian back country and heard the natives calling out the name of his ancestor.

"Hands before my face, I began crying, crying as I have never cried before in my life," he wrote. "It was all I could do."

PEOPLE: *Friendly Hong Kong Thro Welcomes British Royalty*

Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip arrived in Hong Kong Sunday for a four-day stay. The Queen became the first reigning British monarch to visit the colony. Hundreds of children waving flags greeted the Queen and her husband as their jet landed at Kaitak International Airport from Honolulu. As their motorcade headed to the Kowloon public pier, the royal couple passed huge decorative banners hanging over streets, British flags waving from buildings and residents holding signs and flags in English and Chinese. The Queen's first crossing of Hong Kong Harbor in the governor's yacht was accompanied by a 21-gun salute, 28 helicopters hovering above, fountains of water soaring into the air from a fire ship and a vast assortment of Chinese junks celebrating the birthday of the goddess of fishermen and seafarers, whose traditional birthday celebration fell on the Queen's arrival. The Queen and the Prince are scheduled to leave Hong Kong on Wednesday for a trip to Tokyo and Kyoto in Japan.

* * *

In Winchester, Va., Susan Ford was made queen for a day by her father, the President. He crowned his 17-year-old daughter as the 48th Queen of the Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival on Friday. Wearing a long white dress with a 10-foot gold train, she presided over a court of princesses in pink gowns at Handley High School. First Lady Betty Ford had a front-row seat for the crowning. Also attending the ceremony was Virginia Gov. Mills Godwin. The President took a 40-minute helicopter trip from Washington for the ceremony. Ford, asked if he had ever crowned a queen before, laughed and replied: "I never crowned my daughter—but I've spanked her."

* * *

On Saturday night, President and Mrs. Ford attended the annual dinner of the White House Correspondents Association in Washington and saw a woman become president for the first time in the organization's 61-year history. Helen Thomas of United Press International took over the presidency of the organization, succeeding James Deakin of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The President congratulated her and, still in a joking mood, noted that the White House was currently being given a new coat of paint. He said he hoped the White House press corps considered the paint job a renovation and not a cover-up.

* * *

In Chicago, a college professor says a sampling of men and women in three areas of the United States shows men rate sex No. 1 for about half their lives but it never rates above No. 5 with women. Paul Cameron, 35, an associate professor of human development at St. Mary's College of Maryland, presented the results of his research to the Midwestern Psychological Association last week. Cameron said he and an associate took a sampling of 818 persons in Louisville, Los Angeles, and Hollywood, Md. In each place, Cameron said, the result was the same. In a list of 22 daily activities, sex ranks No. 1 with males for about half of their lives while it never gets above fifth with women. The activities included eating, drinking, watching television, smok churchwork, housework, and joyment from family, music, ture and travel. Women in 18-25 age group ranked sex a music, nature, family and tr

* * *

Actress Diana Dors, Brita sex symbol in the 1950s, said t urday in London that she expecting her fourth child October. The one-time mo star, now 43, nearly died November from meningitis, learned she was pregnant after she left the hospital. is married to actor Alan L 35, her third husband. She two children from her sec marriage and one from her rent one. "I regard another c as a great gift in middle a said the actress, who is no television star.

* * *

Saudi Arabian oil mini Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani has married the 22-year daughter of a wealthy Sa businessman, family sources the Associated Press. The ding, they said, was perfor recently in Mecca. Wh Yamani was born. His Tamam Mohamed al bar, whose father was chie protocol under the late Saud. The wedding took shortly after the assassinatio King Faisal despite Yam wish to postpone it. Khaled insisted that Yamani ahead with his plans. The ding has not been officially nounced. This was Ya second marriage, the Associ Press said. One source said the first marriage had ende divorce but others said it not. All agreed, however, Yamani no longer lives with first wife.

—SAMUEL JUSTIN

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